The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 96 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1915 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
24th April	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000	...	...
8th "	Salsette	6300	Morea	11000
16th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
22nd "	Salsette	6700	Maloja	12500
29 "	Kashmir	9000	...	...
5th June	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
12th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
19th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
10th "	Kalyan	9000	...	...
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Caledonia	8600	...	...
31st "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	11th April	23rd April
Kuma Maru	S Sasaki	3801	23rd April	5th May
Iyo Maru	Y. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3866	16th May	28th May
Bombay Maru	K Kurodzumi	4625	17th May	29th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. CAR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Destistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhoea and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

...URCH-GATE ST., FORT,

...MBAY.

...atories, Urinals,

etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	...
City of Calcutta	7636	...	22nd May
City of Sparta	5415	...	12th June
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	...
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	...

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	999	...	731

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,275
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LINGA," 2,185 Monday, 26th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"KASARA," 1,195, Thursday, 29th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

"LHASA," 2,184, Friday 30th April †Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 29th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 23rd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

23rd April, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 30,009,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientain
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 3

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers'	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	...	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,250,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 990,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ percent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

¶SCOTLAND;

B. O C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE

ENGLISH PIANO

FOR

AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

G. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs.	5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

CHEMIST ASSISTANT.—WANTED a EUROPEAN CHEMIST ASSISTANT, fully qualified. Good salesman essential. Apply with full particulars of experience to R. SCOTT THOMSON & Co., Calcutta. 160

WANTED—By educated middle age Frenchman pupils for French. Ladies or gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly please apply to Box No. 510 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 100B

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED urgently OLD MOSQUITO CURTAIN and LINEN for troops in Persia and E. Africa. Repairs undertaken free of cost by
M. CARTWRIGHT,
Secretary, Ladies' Depot,
163 Anantapur.

WANTED at once—THREE CARPENTERS for service on board the Paddlers, proceeding to Persian Gulf, pay Rs. 35 per mensem with free rations. Apply in person with testimonials to STAFF OFFICER, R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 450

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARDERS for room in Medow Street at Rs. 100 per mensem. Two in a room Rs. 80 per mensem. Good Table under European management. Also outside meals supplied Breakfast and Dinner at Rs. 30 per mensem.
Terms cash in advance. Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

WANTED.—GRADUATES of the Bombay Veterinary College, for the subordinate Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
(Sd.) G. K. WALKER,
Major, C.I.E.,
Superintendent, C. V. D.,
415 Bombay Presidency, Poona.

WANTED—An experienced Lady Assistant Surgeon for Female Hospital, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 200-20-300. House free. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Lyallpur, Punjab, not later than 15th May, 1915. 193

WANTED a TEACHER, preferably a B.Sc., to teach Science in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwan. Pay up to Rs. 60. Post temporary for ten months, with some prospects of permanence to a really deserving man. Apply—
J. A MADAN, I.C.S.,
President,
A. S. Desai High School Committee,
194 Malwan.

GOVERNMENT OF KEDAH.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—WANTED at once an ASSISTANT ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN with experience in the preparation of Plans for large Public buildings.
Salary $70 per mensem, rising to $95 by triennial increments of $12.50 per mensem. One Straits dollar is equivalent to Rs. 1.3/4.
The appointment is pensionable.
Applicants who must speak English and be expert draughtsmen with a sound knowledge of Building constructions, should send specimens of their work vouched for by a principal together with full particulars of age, nationality, and experience, accompanied by copies of recent testimonials, to
THE STATE ENGINEER,
Alor Star, Kedah, Malay Peninsula.
161

WANTED.

WANTED—A EUROPEAN CANVASSER, for Textile Mill Stores, Dyes etc. State experience and salary expected. Apply to "R" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 193

WANTED—An EXPERT SHORT-HAND TYPIST, state Short-hand and Type-writing speed, age, experience and salary expected. Apply to "A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 182

WANTED a small FURNISHED HOUSE, in Lanoulie or Khandalla from the 1st or 15th May. Apply stating full particulars to "C.K. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 192

WANTED—APPLICATIONS from graduates, undergraduates overseers, sub-overseers, medical men, mechanics and clerks, &c. For Terms apply to KAPOOR & CO., Appointment Agents, Delhi. 463

WANTED—Patients suffering from Nervous debility of any kind. Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 403

WANTED A HINDU SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON as MEDICAL OFFICER, Sitamau State, C. I. Free quarters. Apply stating lowest terms to Y. A. THOMBARE, Dewan. 193

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL, GHORA GALI.—Owing to increase of Staff the following post is vacant. EUROPEAN ASST. MASTER Rs. 125-5-150. Trained. Government Pensionable Post Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 412

MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS.—Advertisers require the service of a Parsee or Hindu salesman to deal with Prints. Only experienced men, who can bring business in this line should apply. Mention age, past experience and salary expected. Apply to Box No. 308, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 441.

WANTED TENDERS upto 15th May, for 200 woollen grey overcoats and 200 pairs of strong ammunition boots guaranteed to last 12 months for Jail warders.
GOPAL K TAMBE,
Inspector General of Jails, Indore.
Indore, the 21st April, 1915.

MECHANICAL FOREMAN and ENGINEER, young and energetic, having considerable practical experience, in repairs, constructional drawing and a general knowledge of electricity offers his services. Good credentials. Apply to Box No. 304, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 435

WANTED Signallers who have passed in Telegraphy in the Government Telegraph Department, Ajmere Circle. Pay Rs. 15 to 20, according to merit.
Station Masters holding certificate of competency. Pay Rs. 20 to 25, according to merits.
Apply to THE TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Morvi Railway, Morvi. 194

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND PIANO and ORGAN. Apply DAWN PHOTO STUDIO, Gowalia Tank Road. 190

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, noted for Genuine Statements, Quick Settlement and Prompt Payment. 336

FOR SALE—Dawson's Double Demy PRINTING MACHINE, in working order. Can be seen at M. H. NICHOLSON Bellasis Road, Byculla. 464

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Fort Meadow Street, Prince Building, 3rd floor. Apply to DADA DEVRAJ, Chuckla Street. 457

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

SMART SHIGRAM with fast Arab horse available for hire on monthly moderate terms. Apply to J. B. MISTRY c/o Central Bank Ltd., Alice Building, Fort. 182

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET—THREE COMFORTABLE BUNGALOWS with stabling and out-houses; Byculla station, and tram close by; rent very reasonable; special terms for tenants on long lease. For particulars apply to "N" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar. "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

STANDARD COVERED GOODS WAGONS FOR THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited from firms in India, for the construction and delivery to the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY, during the official year 1915-16 of 179, Board Gauge Covered Goods Wagons (Standard type.)

2. The wagons must be completely constructed in the contractor's yard and delivered on rail free of all transit charges. Tenderers are required to state the place of delivery.

3. Copies of specifications, lists of materials such as wheels and axles etc., etc., which will be supplied by the Railway, forms of tender and agreement and drawings can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, North Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Rs. 30 per set which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

4. Tenders which must be enclosed in sealed covers should be superscribed "Tenders for North Western Railway Wagons" and addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, Simla. They will be received by him up to noon on 20th May 1915.

5. The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of tender.

(Sd.) P. C. YOUNG,
Offg. Secretary, Railway Board.
Simla, the 19th April, 1915.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GIRJASHANKER AMTHARAM THAKAR, late of Mudeti in the Idar State, Mahikantha Agency, Oudich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a servant in the employ of the Idar State. .....Deceased.

BAI MANI, widow of the said GIRJASHANKER AMTHARAM deceased Oudich Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant of Mudeti, Idar State, at present temporarily residing with her father Nathooram Kuber, at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 16th day of April, 1915.
Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHHODDAS,
Petitioners Attorneys.
460

WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED ABOUT 3 LAKHS OF RUPEES for

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees. 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s and for manufacturing finer cloth.

Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib Ambashankar Uttamram Maiju, Broach.

By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR,
Manager.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915. 879.

PHILLIPS AND CO. LTD,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
314, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED with accuracy and despatch under highly qualified European supervision at normal prices. Our dispensing department has been still further enlarged and facilities obtained to meet with recent greatly increased pressure of this most important Pharmaceutical work.
Telephone 2,746. Telegrams Digitalis Bombay.
389

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held at 6-15 p.m., on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1915, at the office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, to adopt the annual Report and to appoint the General Committee and Sub-Committees.

All members (subscribers of Rs. 10 or more annually) are invited to attend.

A. R. KING,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay, 26th April, 1915. 453

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C. 10

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE AT THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of waste produced at the above Mills till 30th June, 1915.

Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Manager till 30th instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender forms can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Manager. All the kinds of wastes are ready for inspection at the Mill premises at any time during the day.
466 SECRETARY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Glenerk Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs sideboards, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hanging lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, teapoys, easy chairs, writing tables, book cases, office chairs, one sweet-toned piano, rich pictures, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown almyrahs, cane teapoys and chairs, matting, etc., etc., the property of the Hon. Mr. J. Marshall Reid C.I.E. Managing Director, the Bombay Co., Ltd.

The property of another gentleman—

One almost brand new rubber-tyred English landaulette by Holland and Holland, London.

One handsome strong bay Waler Gelding 7 years.

One 10-12 H.-P. two seater "Pengcot" motor car in good running order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay Australian horse, goes well in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred English built canoe shape Victoria, with a handsome strong grey Arab horse and a set of harness.

1 Di Dion motor lorry, tyres nearly new, in perfect running order.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Khatau Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite the Band Stand, Fort, the valuable and handsome teakwood and backwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dinning table, chairs with and without arms, large sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables,, cloth presses, fancy teapoys, low chairs and easy chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, table lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of C. D. de V. Babington Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Principal's Quarters, Elphinstone High School, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, the very valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware by Treacher, best platedware by Dolton, large dining table chairs with and without arms, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, drawing room cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, corner cabinets, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, large, office table, glass door book cases, office chairs, teapoys, easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, large wooden and iron bedsteads, Hinks and Ditmars table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. P. Turner, Esq., M.A., Principal, Elphinstone High School, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandra Hill Road, near Mount Mary Chapel, Bandora, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood house hold furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, rich English carpets, table, hanging and hall lamps, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments single and double bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand table, mirror door almyrahs cloth and gown presses, one sweet-tone cottage piano, by Rose and Co., teapoys, cane furniture, China matting, valuable garden pots, etc.,

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (Contd.)

etc., the property of J. C. Kiddle, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property situated at 1st Marine Cross Lane Dhobi-Talao.,

Messrs. BENNETT & Co, Auctioneers will on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagos Mr. Shaik Hajee Hoosein Hajee Suleman the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 9th day of April, 1914, and expressed to be made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground forming part of a larger piece of land bearing New Survey No. 1/8298, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at 1st Marine Cross Lane Dhobi-Talao without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 35 and now under C. Ward No. 2591 and Street No. 11 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and East by the said 1s5 Marine Cross Lane Dhobie-Talao, on or towards the West by a gully and beyond that by the house of Jivanjee Burjorji, and on towards the South by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi Attorneys to the Mortgagees at their office No. 375 Hornby, Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, April 23, 1915.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORCELAIN AND ENGLISH LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms, 21, Medows Street, Fort, the stock in trade of porcelainware and fancy goods of a merchant winding up his business consisting of Chinese porcelain garden seats blue and white and decorated in colours, three and five coloured Chinese vases, ornamented large jars, enamel coloured and blue and white flower pots, crackled vases, artistically designed pedestals and flower pots, also leather belts, purses, card and cigar cases, bridge cases, work boxes, oakwood jewel cases, brushes, plated entree dishes, salad bowls, candle sticks, cane suit cases and tiffin baskets made in Indian jails, fancy flower baskets, clothes baskets, oak framed overmantles framed and unframed pictures, show cases and cupboards and similar other useful and ornamental articles.

The goods will be sold on view two days previous to sale.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE OWNERS.

SALE OF SECOND-HAND BUILDING MATERIALS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the first defendant in suit No. 229, of 1915, of the High Court of Bombay, Sarabibi, widow and others versus Sarafudin Haji Mia and others sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th day of April, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop at Lane No. B 20 Bazaré Mustafa opposite the Mahomedan Burial Ground Grant Road.

A lot of second-hand doors windows frames, rafters, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money will be required of the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared at the expense of the buyers within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

The Auction Sale of the Mills belonging to the Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1915, instead of Wednesday, the 28th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, loom, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10 p.m.

UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF OUR GALA PROGRAM,

STEVE BUCKINGHAM

In a choice repertoire of new songs.

MINIATURE MARIE

In her catchy choruses & dainty dances.

Our exclusive Drama in 3 parts

"THE MASKED WRESTLER."

"MAX LINDER & THE LADY DOCTOR"

Comics ,Egyptian dancer etc.

Look out Tuesday next April 27th at 10 p. m.
PECIAL GALA PERFORMANCE
in aid of the
ROYAL NAVAL FUND.
At EDWARDS THEATRE (Late LA Scala.)
Prices Rs. 3, 2, Re. 1.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.,

Under the patronage of
H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAIKWAR
GANDHARV NATAK MANDLI
GRANT ROAD,
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Saturday, 24th April, at 8-30 p. m.
MANAPMA
Sunday, 25th April, at 3 p. m.
SOUBH RA

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on
(Saturdays only.)
Sunday Session 9 to 11 a. m.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

Do not try to endure [illegible] cough. Zymole Trokeys [illegible] remove the irritation. [illegible] ness and strengthen [illegible]

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Oh! That dreadful Cholera

A havoc to a family.

With the approach of summer we must take precaution. So we must be armed with— No. 5

before it is too late. This is the rational remedy for cholera. Delay is dangerous so we must be provided with it beforehand. Ten drops of it taken daily during an epidemic prevent the susceptibility to cholera poison; given in time before the vitality runs down to collapse it cures ninety per cent. of cholera cases. It is equally efficacious in choleric and summer diarrhœa.

Testimonials and details are sent free.

TELEGRAM,—"Camphor."

Price, **a phial 4 annas**.

Postage 1 to 4 phials, 5 annas.

Dr. S K. BURMAN.

5, 6, Tarachand Dutt's Street, Calcutta.

JABAKUSUM TAILA

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will coo your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10

C. K. SEN & Co., Limited,

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTT

Consulting Physician :—

KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE,

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

30/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd April, 1915, was 29.980 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still.		Low Water: Month.	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on Still	
	April.	h.	m.	ft.	in	Ap.	h.	m	ft.	in.
TH.	22	m	3 10	23	8	22	m	9 10	18	8
			4 44a	25	0			11 35a	21	7
F.	23	m	4 30a	23	2	23	m	10 30	19	4
		5	57	24	11					
SAT.	24	m	6 11	23	4	24	m	1 11	20	17
			7 14a	25	3			0 19a	19	0
SUN.	25	m	7 42	24	3	25	m	2 0	19	8
			8 14a	25	11			1 43a	19	2
M.	26	m	8 50	25	7	26	m	2 40	18	4
			9 3a	26	8			2 44a	18	8
TU.	27	m	9 40	27	1	27	m	3 17	16	11
			0 46a	27	5			3 31a	18	0
W	28	m	10 27	28	6	28	m	3 55	15	6
			10 28a	27	11			4 2'a	17	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 23 (Friday)	,, 6h. 16 n.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 24 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 15m.	,, 6h. 58m
,, 25 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 14m'	,, 6h. 59m
,, 26 (Monday	,, 6h. 14m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 27 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 6h. 59m
,, 28 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 13m.	,, 7h. 0m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42.4m, a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h. 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9 1m p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th 7h. 49 5'0 p m

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m, 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.786 inches.
Temperature of Air	86.2 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.4 ,,
Dew Point	78.4 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.780 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	2.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	91.7 ,,
Minimum do. do.	81.2 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	SSW,WSW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	100 miles

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. B.10

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

Moderately heavy rain occurred in Central Burma, a few light showers in Assam and the south Peninsula. The chief amounts are:—Toungo one inch, Mandalay two, Maymyo one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in Assam and Bengal.

RAINFALL IN MARCH.

In his general summary of the rainfall in the Presidency during the month of March, the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, remarks that rain in light to fair general showers was received during the month almost throughout the reporting area. It fell mostly between the 1st and 9th with additional showers in Gujarat between the 11th and 13th and in the Karnatak between the 18th and 20th and on the 28th. The fall was injurious in places to crops lying cut in the fields and to standing cotton and rabi crops in places in Belgaum and Bijapur. The threshing of kharif crops has been completed. The standing rabi crops are generally in good condition. Their harvesting and threshing is in rapid progress. The outturn of these crops is estimated generally to be good except in the east Deccan where it is fair. The picking of cotton is in progress in Gujarat and Gujarat States, in West Khandesh and Satara, in the Deccan and throughout the Karnatak and the Southern Maratha Country States. The collection and burning of rab materials continues in the Konkan; elsewhere the preparation of land for the next season is going on.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Maximum temperature is above the average at Lahore, Ambala and Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature during the day is in excess at Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is below the average in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in west Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in north Gujarat. The air is considerably drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Light cloud has appeared in the north-east Central Provinces; elsewhere skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa; night temperature is in defect at Akola and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity has increased in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad. Humidity has increased slightly at Belgaum. Maximum temperature is above the average at Malegaon; minimum temperature is also in excess at Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports over half an inch of rain during a thunderstorm with a moderate sea. Very light thundershowers have also occurred in south Malabar and the south Bombay Deccan.

A few thundershowers are likely in the south Bombay Deccan and south Malabar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 22nd of April, 1915

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Variation of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	.. 81.0	73.6	70	..	9.89	—0.99
Do. (2'st)	.. 88.3	72.8	75	..	0.58	—3.43
Jask	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	.. ..	..	63	..	4.43	0.75
Do. (21st)	.. 89.5	77.6	68	..		
PUNJAB—						
Multan	.. 107.2	76.7	34	..	0.95	—0.70
Rawalpindi	.. 93.8	62.1	52	..	11.38	1.60
Lahore	.. 104.7	69.8	44	..	5.26	1 61
Hissar	.. 107.6	73.2	35	..	3.89	..
Ambala	.. 102.7	65.1	45	..	5.49	—0.34
Delhi	.. 104.2	73.5	36	..	12 10	9.05
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	.. 106.8	74.6	29	..	8.17	6.42
Mainpuri	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	.. 108.1	76.0	17	..	3.64	1 72
Cawnpore	.. 107.0	74.1	39	..	3.52	1.37
Allahabad	.. 107.4	73.5	26	..	5.06	2 79
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	.. 113.1	77.8	41	..	1.17	—0.07
Karachi	.. 88.9	73.4	78	..	2 43	0 84
Ajmer	.. 103 2	71.0	16	..	3.70	2.29
Jalpore	.. 104.8	73.3	13	..	3.62	2.04
Kotah	.. 106.8	83.2	15	..	5.98	4.69
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	.. 105.0	75.0	20	..	1.48	0.90
Dwarka	.. 86.0	78.5	78	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	.. 87.0	73.8	67	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	.. 103.7	72.6	39	..	0.46	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	.. 106.2	78.6	41	..	0.24	—0.44
Surat	.. 101.9	77.9	75	..	0.83	0.46
Ahmedabad	.. 111.0	80.3	31	..	0.33	—0.08
Deesa	.. 108.9	73.6	18	..	0.96	0.44
Neemuch	.. 105.0	71.2	18	..	4.69	3 83
Indore	.. 106.6	74.3	22	..	2.63	1.63
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	.. 103.9	68.3	26	..	3.80	—.04
Saugor	.. 103.2	80.2	9	..	3.70	1.23
Hoshangabad	.. 107.3	75 0	33	..	5.11	3 27
Khandwa	.. 103.4	78.0	26	..	3.11	1.88
Akola	.. 108.7	71.2	16	..	5.59	3.43
Amroat	.. 108.0	74.3	13	..	4.77	2 58
Nagpur	.. 107.2	76.6	18	..	5.93	3 02
Chanda	.. 107.5	73 0	54	..	5.86	2 56
Raipur	.. 106.2	74.6	17	..	3.05	0.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	.. 91.7	80 0	85	..	1.19	0.57
Ratnagiri	.. 90 1	81.1	81	..	0.64	—0.19
Mormugao	.. 94.0	82.8	77	..	1.72	—3.08
Karwar	.. 90.3	82.4	79	..	5.87	3.64
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	.. 110.7	76.4	26	..	4.00	3.97
Ahmednagar	.. 103.7	76.9	28	..	3.33	1.64
Poona	.. 103.6	73 9	50	..	1.40	—0.17
Sholapur	.. 104.3	80.1	47	..	6.67	4.69
Bijapur	.. 100.8	77.5	46	..	6.34	4.29
Belgaum	.. 94.3	69.5	32	0.02	4.95	1.42
Aurangabad	.. 103.9	76.4	40	..	5.00	3.38
Nizamabad (Indur).	105.7	77.8	32	..	4.39	2.03
Hyderabad	.. 102.6	78.0	63	..	4.31	1.32
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	.. 92.7	80 9	77	..	3.93	—0 51
Calicut	.. 92.1	80.5	79	..	14 97	5.49
Cochin	.. 92.5	79.8	78	0.02	27.06	12.23
Colombo	.. 91.0	75 0	93	0.63	30.31	—4 77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	.. 96.4	77.6	76	..	7.66	0.28
Bellary	.. 105.7	81.2	58	..	4.99	1.97
Cuddapah	.. 106.5	84.1	55	..	9.37	4.13
Madras	.. 92.7	79.0	79	..	14.95	4 07
Bangalore	.. 96.3	71.8	56	..	4.77	—0.29
Coimbatore	.. 99.9	76.5	75	..	7.76	0.82
Trichinopoly	.. 101.9	78.9	72	..	7.69	—2.99
Negapatam	.. 92.1	80 8	76	..	23.22	—7.83

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, 22nd April.)

Lieutenant G. P. Murphy is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Political Agent.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S., Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, with effect from the 1st May 1915.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Political Agent, Janjira.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., on relief, to be Political Agent, Savanur, vice Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Political Agent, Savanur, from the date of departure of Mr. Wales until the arrival of Mr. Emanuel.

Mr. N. D. Gharda, LL.B., to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

Mr. Vasantram J. Bhat to act as Deputy Registrar, and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, vice Mr. N. D. Gharda.

Mr. Merwanji Ardeshir Randelia, M.A., LL.B., to act as Assistant Registrar, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, vice Mr. V. J. Bhat.

Lieutenant-Colonel Merwanji Pestonji Khareghat, I.M.S., (retired), Acting Superintendent, Matheran to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., on return to duty, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Larkana vice Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar vice Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I.C.S., proceeded on leave.

Vice Mr. A. H. Gordon proceeded on Military duty from the 17th September 1914, Mr. P. O'Brien to be a substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. F. G. Collett to be a substantive pro tem. First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police and to continue in Foreign Service.

Mr. H. O. Moore to be a substantive pro tem. First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Collett seconded.

Mr. N. P. A. Smith to be a substantive pro tem. Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Vice Risaldar S. K. Bapat proceeded on Military duty from the 27th October 1914, Mr. H. Stanley to be a substantive pro tem. Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. B. Manley to be a substantive pro tem. Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith to be a substantive pro tem. First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. J. R. Gregory to be a substantive pro tem. Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I.C.S., Acting District Judge, Larkana, is granted, with effect from the 13th May 1915, privilege leave in combination with furlough up to six months.

Mr. Vasantram J. Bhat is confirmed as Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, vice Mr. R. T. Kirtane who has reverted to the regular Judicial service.

Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar, Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, is allowed privilege leave for six weeks from 3rd May 1915.

Mr. G. A. Thomas, I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Collector of Kolaba.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Dharwar, vice Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Dharwar from the date of departure of Mr. Wales until the arrival of Mr. Emanuel.

Mr. F. B. P. Lory to act as Deputy Director of Public Instruction.

Mr. A. C. Miller to act as Educational Inspector, Southern Division.

C. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Alexander Anson Gardiner is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from 19th March 1915.

Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, M.D., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties, from the date of Major Carter's departure pending relief by Major E. F. G. Tucker.

Major E. F. G. Tucker, M.B., I.M.S., to act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

During the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Childe, I.M.S., Major E. F. G. Tucker, I.M.S., to act as First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Street, I.M.S., to act as Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, and Principal, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S., to act as Second Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College, in addition to his own duties.

Miss A. M. Benson, M.D., First Physician, Pestonji Harmasji Cama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for six weeks with effect from the 22nd April 1915.

Miss C. D'Monte, L.M. & S., to act as First Physician.

Miss A. M. Mehta, L.M. & S., to act as Second Physician.

Miss K. S. Turkhud, L.M. & S., to act as House Surgeon.

The services of Captain W. D. H. Stevenson I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on military duty.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, B.A.I., Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for five weeks, with effect from the 19th April 1915.

Mr. S. A. M. Lewis, A.M.I.C.E., Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Poona Irrigation District, vice Mr. Inglis.

Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, A.K.C., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, on reversion to the Public Works Department, is posted to the Ghar Canals District, replacing Mr. M. A. Mirza, Executive Engineer, who is transferred to the Deccan Irrigation Division for sub-divisional work.

Messrs. A. Gordon, B.Sc., and E. P. Watson, A.M.I.C.E., will continue to act as Executive Engineers, Begari Canals and Western Nara Districts, respectively.

Major C. F. Harold to hold charge of the office of Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. L. Graham, I.C.S.

The services of Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., which had been placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Army Department, were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 13th March 1915.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

SIR GURUDAS BANERJEE'S OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

The local vernacular paper "Dipak" publishes opinions of some eminent men on some topical questions.

Sir Gurudas Banerjee states that the Hindu University, to his mind, opens a bright vista of harmonious and happy combination of ancient Hindu and modern and European culture, in which the superiority of the spirit over matter and of self-abnegation over self-assertion will be fully maintained and the necessity of the material knowledge of chastened self-development will be duly recognised.

GERMAN SECRET ORGANISATION IN U. S.

SPIES, PLOTS AND TERRORISM.

Instances of the German "System's" methods and successes in the United States can be multiplied almost at will, writes Mr. Frederic William Wile, the "Daily Mail" correspondent at New York. Stegler, whom Captain Boy-Ed engaged to do spying work in England under the protecton of an American passport, has declared that he belonged to a "secret German organisation in New York, whose duty it was to watch and report upon every cargo leaving this port." It must have been the dockers attached to this organisation who obtained such an upper hand at the wharves and ware-houses of the great Bush Terminal in Brooklyn that non-German workmen recently entered a formal protest to the management against the "almost exclusive employment" of Germans for ship-loading purposes. That may explain some of the revelations which have come to light with regard to clandestine shipments of contraband to "neutral" destinations.

The activities of the "System" in respect of American passports and false clearance of vessels have been carried on with almost brazen openness.

United States passports are wanted by the German authorities for two special reasons—to get interned reservists back to the Kaiser's army and navy, and to facilitate the operations of spies in Great Britain, France and Russia. Even British passports are not despised, though American are preferred. Agents of the "System" have been seen at work boldly outside the offices of the British Consulate-General and the Cunard Line in State-street, in quest of impoverished or intoxicated British sailors, who might be induced, by hook or crook, to pass with their passports. Agents are also on constant duty outside the Sailors' Home. One authority thinks 2,000 Germans have left the United States during the war armed with illicit papers.

"NO RUSE TOO LOW."

There is, of course, no ruse too low for the "System" where damage to the Allies ashore or afloat, is possible. Hundreds of innocent lives would have been destroyed if certain mysterious incendiary plots in American works making munitions of war for the Allies had not been frustrated.

It is understood that two important detective agencies in the United States, with branches everywhere, are either German-managed or their investigations are conducted by German "operatives" and that one of them has been formally "retained" by Germany. That is still another flashlight view of the "System" at work.

Eastern friends assert that I shall get no real idea of the "System's" magnificent comprehensiveness and relentless thoroughness till I cross the Alleghenies and reach the Mississippi. They have heard, they say, that there are newspapers in the great cities of the Middle West "afraid to call their souls their own," lest the power of the German advertiser of the German reader be hurled against them and strike them down. Just to-day I read that Chicago's long-time mayor, Mr. Carter H. Harrison, who has served his city for more successive terms than any man in its history, has failed on renomination, beaten by an opponent named Sweitzer; the "System" notes as well as acts. Its campaign of intimidation against men in public office has been going on ever since the hour the German legions violated Belgium's soil.

Orders went forth, for example, that a regular system of protests by petition was to be inaugurated in all parts of the country with a view of bringing pressure to bear upon Congressmen.

SYRIAN CHRISTIAN CONGRESS.

BISHOP'S PLEA FOR BETTER REPRESENTATION IN TRAVANCORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTTAYAM, April 22.

The Syrian Christian Congress met again at 2-30 yesterday afternoon when resolutions were passed giving the Congress a permanent constitution and appointing a standing committee with ecclesiastical heads as patrons and Dr. Poonen as President. Another resolution passed was for the affiliation of the Congress to the All-India Christian Association.

Bishop Gill in his concluding remarks from the chair dealt with most of the questions raised during the session regarding the claims of Christians for better representation in the Travancore Public Service. The Bishop had full sympathy with them. He said Travancore Christians had already given proof of fitness for service in any department not only in Travancore and the neighbouring Stae of Cochin but also in Mysore and the British India. The Revenue Department in Travancore was closed to the Christians by a settled policy of the local Government which the Christians were bound to respect, though they might not agree as to the soundness of such policy. The Bishop hoped, however, that the gates of the Travancore Public Service in all departments would be thrown open to Christians. The Congress session came to a close at 5-30 with cheers for the King-Emperor and the Maharajah of Travancore.

Dr. Iyer, alias Dr. Sunder Lal, etc., on being discharged from the hospital at Bangalore, has been remanded by the District Magistrate in police custody to Bombay for trial on a charge of cheating Mr. M. B. Belgaumwalla with reference to a dishonoured cheque. Inspector Roberts informed the Court that his real name is P. M. Seshachari of Madras, who is also wanted now at Tanjore for absconding while under trial for cheating after the charge had been framed against him in 1907. The police have identified him by his finger prints. The accused who wore English costume feigned feebleness and was unable to furnish bail.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL

April 22.

Colenso	Stephens	Basra
Kasenga	Exford	New York

DEPARTURES.

April 22.

Crosby Hall	Simpson	Ca'cutta
Kathlamba	Smith	Calcutta
Dumra	Hobday	Busreh
Vesterland	Christiansen	Calcutta

The following vessels received Port Clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Varela	for	Durban
,,	Kirkfield	for	Kobe, etc
,,	Rangoon Maru	for	Kobe, etc

S. S. Colenso:—The steamer Colenso, 2,532 tons, Captain W. H. Stephens, arrived here yesterday from Basra, having left that port on the 14th instant.

S. S. Kasenga:—The steamer Kasenga, 2,923 tons, Captain H. C. Exford, arrived here yesterday from New York, having left that port on the 18th March last, with 90,000 cases of oil and general goods on board.

S. S. Vesterland:—The steamer Vesterland, 2,330 tons, Captain J. Christiansen sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Madras, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, 1,931 tons, Captain G. H. A. Deane, will sail to-day for Durban via Porebunder and other ports, with a general cargo and 3 saloon and 150 deck passengers.

S. S. Kirkfield:—The steamer Kirkfield, 3,059 tons, Captain W. J. Dermody, will sail to-day for Kobe and Osaka, via Sabang, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Rangoon:—The steamer Rangoon, 3,316 tons, Captain H. Nomura, will sail to-day for Kobe via Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai and Moji, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Ellerman Line S. S. City of Poona passed the Canal outward bound yesterday, and is due at Bombay during the evening of the 1st May.

S. S. Elysia.—The Anchor Line S. S. Elysia Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the 21st instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, April 22nd, 1915.

D. & E. Onda	Le Grands	M. M. & Co
H. Heiyo Maru	Nakumra	M. B. Kaisha
N. Miltiades Embiricos	Charitions	D. Nanjee & Co
P. Soldier Prince		D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

K. N. & Co.

Mahanadi	M. Esmail	
Kaveri		
Irravadi		
Indravati		
Netravati		

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
4 Luzon Maru	Minita	N. Y. K.
6 Worsley Hall	Ring	K. N. Co
8 Virawa	Smith	M. M. & Co
9 Novara	Hatharington	M. M. & Co
10/11 Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Kirkfield	Dermidy	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Nagoya	Lyndon	P. & O. Co
5 Persia	Selby Hall	P. & O Co
6 Orissa	Longlands	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Dalmaney	Wil	W. & A. G. & Co
Baron Fairlie	MacDonald	W. & A.G. & Co
Colenso	Stephens	
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Kasenga	Exford	W. A. G. & Co
Noureddin	Nacoda	G.A. Mithwani
Okara	Livingston	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 53 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 66 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 20 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 73 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 220 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 110 bales cotton waste, Tokarsee Damjee; 1,000 cwts. myrabolums, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 500 cwts. massoor dall, R .Purshottam; 145 bales cotton fly, 50 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Persia (s) 2,520 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers; 87 cwts., sandalwood roots, S. Nowroji and Co.; 225 casks, goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.; 68 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 400 cwts. cashew nuts, 220 cwts. turmeric bulbs, M. Jafferbhoy; 410 cwts, gum Arabic, J. Narbheram and Co.; 900 cwts. dry ginger, 6 bales cotton and woollen carpets, E. Mohomed; 10 bales cow hides, 4 bales buffalo hides, P. E. Boyce and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s) 1,980 cwts. massoor, Ralli Brothers.

Jeddah (s) 1,860 cwts. mowra seed, 4,590 cwts. massoor, 2,000 cwts. castor seed, 1,600 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH.

Persia (s) 500 tons manganese ore, K. Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Soldier Prince (s) 400 bales hemp, Bell Russ and Co.; 1,000 tons manganese ore, J. Finlay and Co.; 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Vesterland (s) 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 979 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rangoon Maru (s) 1,800 cwts. onions, R. E. Dadachanji and Co.; 200 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.

Nagoya (s) 204 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 188 bales cotton twist, M. Amersey and Co.; 99 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 192 bales cotton twist, M. B. Kaisha; 75 cwts. khismiss, 120 cwts. googal, Cheungtai.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Nagoya (s) 100 cwts. gum Arabic, Framroze Brothers.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 40 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 500 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.; 600 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Tata, Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Luzon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu and Co.; 150 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Kathlamba from New York.—Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—2 cases confectionery, 193 bales old newspapers, 68 cases 203 crates paper, 25 barrels rosin, 120 kegs 60 cases 2 boxes paint, 20 barrels paraffine acate, 200 cases paraffine wax, 1 case varnish, 1,293 barrels 240 cases lubricating oil, 500 cases mineral colza oil, 55 barrels 9 cases grease, 30 barrels 4 boxexs 1 crate cement, 75 cases oats, 28 boxes canned meat, 25 cases Nestle's milk food, 4 cases wax, 56 cases vaseline, 12 cases tobacco, 86 barrels sugar of lead, 42 cases painkiller, 8 cases locks, 2 cases glass bottles, 20 cases grape nuts, 2 crates 96 cases soap, 26 barrels 119 cases lantern globes, 26 packages 2 boxes 161 cases medicine, 2 cases 5 bales abs. cotton, 4 cases oil cloth, 1,542 bales 2 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Nagoya from London.—Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—8,694 casks cement, 1,000 bags sugar, 775 drums linseed oil, 16 cases 120 drums 630 kegs paint and colour, 110 casks alizarine colour, 125 cases condensed milk, 54 cases medicines, 2 cases cigars, 11 cases cotton goods, 2 casks ivory, 30 casks vermilion, 50 cases beer, 24 cases cider, 200 cases brandy, 201 cases brandy and envelopes, 254 bales paper, 442 bales 12 packages old newspapers, 55 cases 1 cask 1 hogshead wine, 120 bundles Y. M. circles, 401 cases piglead.

DYSENTERY.

HOW TO OVERCOME AND AVOID IT.

Despite modern hygienic conditions, Dysentery still claims so many victims that everyone should take precautions against catching it.

If he has already contracted it, his case lies in the doctor's hand if he is near a physician. Otherwise, he should learn the value of ipecacuanha in certain forms of the disease, how to administer it, and the importance of rest in bed and milk diet.

After the acute stage is over, the doctor invariably prescribes Sanatogen to strengthen the general system and restore the nerve-force. Experience has taught him the truth of what a physician has written in "The General Practitioner:" "Sanatogen reaches more nearly the ideal than any other among easily-absorbable concent

COMMERCIAL.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT OFFERING TO SELL WHEAT.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 22.

We are informed by Reuter to-day that the full explanation of the Indian wheat regulations and arrangements has been issued by the Indian Wheat Committee appointed to supervise the working of the scheme in London. The personnel of this Committee is now given and it certainly does not err on the side of not being sufficiently representative. The Board of Agriculture, the India Office, the Treasury and the Baltic all have a finger in the pie. Wheat will be sold in England at market rates through the normal channels. It is difficult to understand why this last bit of information was cabled out, for nobody in India could have imagined the wheat would be disposed of in any other way. Obviously it cannot be forced on people above the ruling market price, and if it is a gratuitous assurance that there is to be no cut-throat competition with other producing centres, the information proferred is superfluous. No one in his senses would dream that such tactics could be contemplated on a commodity which had been commandeered by Government for the benefit of the country it is exported from, more especially when it is simultaneously announced that a Committee representing the buying firms acting for the Indian Government has been established in London for daily consulation regarding the sales. The question of securing tonnage, which is thought in many quarters to be disturbing [illegible]bbay's peace of mind, has been transferred to the shoulders of a London broker, who has been appointed for the purpose. And from what one can judge by the few hints the telegram gives us, it would appear that London is going to have a very big say in the coming wheat deal. So that we should not be told too much at one time, the method of supplying funds to the firms employed as buying agents will be announced later. It might alter the rhythm if we were told now that this part of the business will probably have to be borne by India. Cable advices received to-day state that the Government of India have commenced offering wheat in London.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 21st

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		3,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..		200
" " Imports		16,000
Mid. Americans		5.76
Egyptian F.G.F.		8.25
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..	May ..	10.16
	July ..	10.39
New York Official noon call	May ..	10.19
	July ..	10.44
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	May ..	9.77
	July ..	10 0$\frac{8}{}$

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 21st.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	16,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
May-June	5.65	5.66
June-July	5.72	5.72
July-Aug.	5.80	5.80
Oct.-Nov.	5.96	5.97
Jan.-Feb.	6.02	6.02
Mar.-April	6.07	6.07

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 21st.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.65	5.60
June-July	5.72	5.67
July-Aug.	5.80	5.75
Oct.-Nov.	5.96	5.92
Jan.-Feb.	6.02	5.99
March-April.	6.07	6.04

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 21st.

Good Bengal M. G.	4.20
F. G. " "	4.32
Fine " "	4.44
Good Oomra M. G.	4.60
F. G. " "	4.72
Fine " "	4.84
Good M. G. Oomra	4.60
Fine " "	4.84
Good Broach	5.15
F. G. "	5.30
Fine "	5.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	11,000
Futures at New York May	10.13
Previous closing price..	10.25
Futures at New York July	10.37
Previous closing price	10.49
Spot Cotton at New York	10.45
Previous price	10.45
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.56
Previous price	9.56
Futures at New Orleans May	9.75
Previous price	9.89
Futures at New Orleans July	10.10
Previous price	10.20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7$\frac{7}{8}$
Demand Bills	4.79.10
Silver Commercial Bars	50$\frac{3}{8}$

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 21st.

Bar Silver, Spot..	23 13-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£700,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3$\frac{3}{4}$
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4$\frac{1}{8}$
" " " " 6 " ..	4$\frac{3}{4}$
Interest day to day loans	1$\frac{5}{8}$
" 7 day market loans . ..	2

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, April 21st.

Telegraphic Transfers—Immediate.

Rs. 15,14,000 were allotted to Bombay } Rs. 1714000

Rs. 2,00,000 " " Madras }

Tenders on Madras } at 1-4 1/32.

" Bombay }

(Min. Rate) Received Madras } 85% { above that rate in full.

" " Bombay }

Telegraphic Transfers—Deferred.

Rs. 12,86,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 12,86,000

Tenders on Bombay at $\frac{1}{4}$ (Min. Rate) received 85% about that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 46,40,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 30,00,000

Transfers on Bombay Rs. 2,50,000 @ 1/4 1/16.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 21st.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Business Done	62-6
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June Business Done	26

Government are offering Indian wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. Value	62-6
Barletta Russo—62$\frac{1}{2}$lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers	49$\frac{1}{4}$
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	54$\frac{1}{2}$
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	50$\frac{1}{2}$
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	57$\frac{1}{4}$

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers	50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull Buyers	£7-11-3

METALS

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£77$\frac{5}{8}$
Copper Braziers	£94
Yellow Metal	9$\frac{1}{4}$
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£15

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30
Hardspelter	36
English Best Selected Copper	83

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Buyers	2/6$\frac{7}{}$
Ceylon Rubber	2/3$\frac{7}{8}$

London, April 20th

SEEDS.

Calcutta Linseed, April-May. Paid	55$\frac{1}{2}$

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 13/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	18/0
July	17/7$\frac{1}{2}$
August-September	17/3
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	18/1$\frac{1}{2}$
July	17/9
August-September	17/4$\frac{1}{2}$
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta June	19/9
July	19/4$\frac{1}{2}$
August-September	18/10$\frac{1}{2}$
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi. June	19/10$\frac{1}{2}$
July	19/6
August-September	19/0

(Delayed in transmission.)

London, April 21st.

SEEDS.

Calcutta Linseed, April-May Sellers	55

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay. According to quality. Duty paid.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta— June	18/1$\frac{1}{2}$
July	17/9
August-September	17/4$\frac{1}{2}$
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.— June	18/3
July	17/10$\frac{1}{2}$
August-September	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta— June	19/10$\frac{1}{2}$
July	19/6
August-September	19/0
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi.— June	20/0
July	19/7$\frac{1}{2}$
August-September	19/1$\frac{1}{2}$

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 21st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	43-6
" " Mutton "	43

SHEEP SKIN SALE.

London, April 21st.

Sheep skin sale opened quietly to-day.

Sheep skins Medium } a penny to two pence

" " Ordinary } lower

" " Bombay a penny lower.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 22.

To-day, on receipt of weaker advices from America, the market here opened weak in sympathy and declined from Rs. 2-3.

Although New York close showed a further decline the market here, though weak, remained steady.

Later prices advanced owing to speculative buying.

A fair business is reported, in Akola contracts for May, and also in other styles.

The demand for ready cotton still continues, mills again being the operators.

New crops opened steady, after a decline of Rs. 3 from yesterdays highest quotation and have since advanced.

We quote:—

Fine Bengal, May, 170.
Fine Broach, April, 231-2.
Fine Broach, May, 231-2.
Khamgaum Akola, May, 201-2.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Broach Good, 264-5.
Bengal F. G., 196.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st April, 1915:—

Cotton	18,112	Bales.
Wheat	20,183	cwts.
Linseed	8,877	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	2,215	"
Ginjellyseed	799	"
Poppyseed	265	"
Groundnuts	2,807	"
Castorseed	7,575	"
Rice	15,940	"
Myrabollams	3,172	"
Cottonseed	7,315	"
Mowraseed	41	"
Gram	514	"
Joowar	2,521	"
Maize	39	"
Barley	657	"

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. May.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do. forward	1s. 4 7-32d. May.
Do. 4 m-s. ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
France 3 m-s. do.	173$\frac{1}{4}$ nominal.
60 d-s. Hongkong	133$\frac{1}{4}$.
Do. Shanghai	170
Do. Yokohama	148$\frac{3}{4}$

BULLION.

The following are the prices for Bar Gold.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do.	24-4-6
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-6
English Dragons	15-0-9
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-14-0

STERLING BILLS AUD TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale yesterday at 15 29/32 and 15 27/32d. the rupee, respectively.

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened firm to-day but later on gave way and a slight decline was registered in almost all shares. The drop is attributed to the nearness of the current settlement and profit taking.

In Mill shares Davids stood at Rs. 565 but closed at Rs. 560.

Fazulbhoy opened at Rs. 440, advanced to Rs. 450 but at the close declined to Rs. 435.

Standard after touching Rs. 1,000 closed at Rs. 982$\frac{1}{2}$.

Madhavji declined to Rs. 1,145 x. d.

Swadeshi stood steady at Rs. 1,502$\frac{1}{2}$ and Centrals at Rs. 1,865.

Finlays declined to Rs. 267$\frac{1}{2}$, Indore Malwas to Rs. 175, Sun to Rs. 108$\frac{3}{4}$ and Simplex to Rs. 250 x. d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 99$\frac{1}{2}$ and Deferred to Rs. 200.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,595.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares changed hands at Rs. 932$\frac{1}{2}$ for cash.

Bombay Electric Tramway Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 217.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shraes stood unchanged at Rs. 1,115.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 575.

Oriental Life Insurance Co. shares changed hands at Rs. 635 x. d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent G. P. Notes stood firm at Rs. 93$\frac{1}{2}$.

4 per cent Bombay Municipal Bonds were placed at Rs. 99$\frac{1}{4}$.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Share Market was characterised by a further rise in tea shares, Turihannahs and Roopachenas changing hands at enhanced values. While the general tone was steady to firm, Jute mill scrip showed an improvement and advanced in response to renewed inquiry with more business reported than has been the case for some days. There was practically no inquiry for coal shares, which, however, despite the absence of buyers kept steady. The miscellaneous section was well supported. The following sales took place:—

Coal.—Bokaro and Ramghur 12, 12/4; Ghusick 11/4, 11/8; Lakurka 21/10.

Jute.—Alliance (ord.) 142; Belvedere (ord.) 121/8, 122/8; Clive (ord.) 53/8; Empire (ord.) 12, 12/4; Gourepore (prefs.) 101; Kamarhatty (ord.) 144, 145; Kanknarrah (ord.) 236, 237, 238; Naihati (ord.) 129, 130; Naihati (prefs.) 104/10; Central Cachar 106; Eastern Cachar 125; Hathikhira 26/4; Kurseong and Darjeeling 48, 48/9; Phoenix 59, 60; Phaskowa 129; Roopacherra 21, 21/4; Singell 59; Tirrihanna 18/8, 18/12.

Miscellaneous.—Anglo-Oriental Steam 5/4, 5/8; Bichwood Estate 6$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures, 103; Burn and Co. 6 per cent. debentures 101; Sara-Serajganj Railway 1 per cent. Saradara-Saharanpur Railway 135, 136.

Governmen- Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted Rs. 93/12.

THE SWADESHI MILLS.

The twenty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Swadeshi Mills was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's office, Sir Dorab J. Tata presiding.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Narottam M. Goculdass, the directors' Report (which has already been published) was approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 45 per share was declared. The retiring directors were re-elected and the auditors re-appointed.

THE TATA MILLS.

The third annual general meeting of the share-holders of the Tata Mills was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's office, Sir Dorab J. Tata presiding.

The directors' Report (which has already been published) was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdass. It was then resolved to pay interest during construction at four per cent. on preference shares from capital when due. The retiring directors were re-elected and the auditors re-appointed.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, during the week ended 20th instant, there was rain in Sind, Kaira, Surat, Thana, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Cutch, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton continues in Gujarat, West Khandesh, Satara, the Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Harvesting of rabi crops generally continues. The preparation of lands for kharif cultivation is progressing. The supply of fodder was adequate except in two mahals of Karachi, two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one of Nawabshah and one of Hyderabad. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Poona. The supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. The prices of foodgrains have slightly risen in the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY

WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

A story of a murder of a whole family comes from the village Kakasura which is only four miles north of the Barisal town and within the Kotwali police station. On Sunday night one Nababali, his wife, two sons and a daughter retired but only on the following morning all five were found murdered. The police are making enquiries.

MR. GANDHI'S FUTURE.

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 22.

Sir S. Subramania Iyer presided at a public meeting in honour of Mr. Gandhi and in the course of his speech foreshadowed the work Mr. Gandhi is likely to do in India. An address was presented to Mr. Gandhi and in the course of his reply he declared his intention of doing his best for the land of his birth to which he has now returned.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

(Associated Press.)

PESHAWAR, April 22.

Forty-five wounded soldiers and sepoys been brought down from Shabkadr. They are in excellent spirits and are confident that the enemy had been shattered and will not dare any further attack.

SUSPECTED POLITICAL OFFENDER'S SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

Yesterday the coroner and jury held an inquest over the body of Dharanidhar Das, a proclaimed political offender. He was arrested on the 14th in Calcutta. After his arrest he took out some tablets and swallowed them which ended fatally. The jury returned a verdict of death from hydrocyanic poison self-administered.

The Burma police are enquiring for an Anglo-Indian calling himself "Carson" and sometimes "Cason" who since February last, has, it is alleged, been obtaining money under false pretences from superintendents of three girls schools at Rangoon and unsuccessfully attempted to do the same in Mandalay, Henzada and other stations by stating that he had been deputed by the Government to distribute among schools large quantities of rice which had been taken over from the mills formerly owned by the Germans and all that the school authorities had to do was to pay the cost of carriage of rice in advance. By such representation cart-hire to the extent of over Rs. 200 had been recovered by the accused from the schools in Rangoon.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Matanji C. Wadia of Messrs. Framji Sons and Company gation Department charged Ratanji C. respect of four sums of money, aggregating Rs. 8,904, alleged to have been collected by him from one Morarji Velji on behalf of the firm. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, appeared for Messrs. Framji, Sons and Company, while Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister, instructed by Mr. Merwanji K. Alpaiwala, solicitor, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, defended the accused.

The Magistrate said he had received a letter from the Commissioner of Police, requesting him to allow Mr. Blunt to conduct the prosecution. As a rule the practice of the Court in Police cases was not to allow counsel to conduct the prosection, with a view to promote the efficiency of Police officers in prosecuting offenders and to make them responsible for arresting accused persons. But as a special request had been made he (the Magistrate) proposed to make an exception in this case.

Mr. Davar objected to Mr. Blunt conducting the prosecution. He said the object of the complainant in making a complaint to the Police and making them the prosecutors instead of taking up the prosecution himself was to escape the consequences of a malicious prosecution. Counsel contended this was purely a civil matter. The correspondence between the parties would show that Mr. Wadia had asked the complainant from time to time to take steps to get the money and it was only when the accused was ready with his suit against him that he had come to this Court to stifle it.

Mr. Morris said he had not gone into the details of the case as deeply as Mr. Blunt and would prefer Mr. Blunt to conduct the case.

Mr. Blunt, repudiating Mr. Davar's suggestion as to the object of the prosecution, said they had gone to the Police only because otherwise they would not have been in a position to get an inspection of the books of certain parties.

The Magistrate said that having regard to the fact that the special request had been made by the Commissioner, who was more responsible for the efficiency of the Police Force than he was, and also taking into consideration other circumstances, an exception might reasonably be made in this case. He told Mr. Blunt that in this case he was prosecuting on behalf of the Crown and not as a private complainant.

COMPLAINANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Bapuji Sorabji Patel, examined by Mr. Blunt, said he was sole proprietor of the firm of Framji and Sons. When he and his brothers succeeded to the business in 1894, they imported piecegoods and exported pearls and cotton. His brothers Cursetji and Ardeshir managed the piecegoods business and witness managed the other departments. The accused was engaged by witness' brother in 1908, as a salesmen to look after the Manchester piecegoods business on a salary of Rs. 450 per month, and he was also to draw Rs. 150 per month more, which was to be adjusted against the commission of 25 p.c. which he was to get on the net profit in the piecegoods business. He was also liable for 25 p.c. of the losses in the same business. Witnesses' brothers retired from the firm in 1908 and witness became the sole proprietor. Prior to January 1909, the firm had done only the indent business in the piecegoods department, and after that the adventure business was taken up on the advice of the accused, who said it would be advisable to order out goods which customers might see in bulk. These goods were ordered solely on the firm's account in anticipation of orders. That business had been continued up to date. The procedure as regarded the indent business was this:—A customer who came to the firm for orders in the indent business would sign an order form promising to buy certain goods. The firm would then send a telegram to Europe, in which they quoted the same price or less, as they and Manchester acted as principals. If Manchester accepted the firm informed the customer of it in an advice note Then the firm would require the customer to sign an indent form giving the details of the goods the conditions of the transactions etc., the prices being mentioned in sterling. When they sent a telegram to Manchester they made an entry in an indent register book as to the date on which the telegram was sent and made a further entry when an acceptance from Manchester was received. They made further entries when the goods arrived and invoices were received. When they recived invoices from England in sterling they rendered the customers a bill in sterling. In indent business they always rendered bills in sterling though they sometimes rendered bills in rupees if the order was in rupees. On payment by the dealer of the money the firm gave him a receipt in rupees because he paid in rupees. In an indent transaction all these papers were gone through. In adventure business only one or two papers passed between the firm and the dealer in Bombay. The dealer sometimes signed a printed agreement saying he would buy ready goods. This was not always but unusually signed. In the absence of this he paid on deliveries and no written agreement was entered into. Witness produced a rupee bill which was always used in adventure business and seldom in indent business. In the adventure business there were never more than three papers. In this business separate books were kept from those in indent business. In adventure business they had a stock book which they never had in the indent business. Prior to 1909 there was no adventure business done. Since then there had on this business always been a loss on the year's turn out. They continued this adventure business in spite of the losses in hopes of better business etc In the indent business they got a return commission from Manchester and this was not their only profit for they could add to the price they had mentioned to Manchester. In adventure business they got the same return commission from the Manchester shipper. If they sold those adventure goods at a profit they added the profit to the return commission and if they sold at a loss that might wipe out the commission but if they sold at the same price that they had bought for they still made a profit on account of the commission. In May, 1914, witness learned of Damoder Ramji's account in the firm's books. He left for England in May 1914. Four or five days before that the accused came to him and asked for permission to deliver to Morarji Velji some packages of white shirtings on credit. Witness replied he did not mind, as Morarji was all right but that he must specify when Morarji was going to pay because it would not suit the firm to be without cash for they had hypothecated the goods to the National Bank. The accused said Morarji had promised to pay in a day or two. Before May, 1914, the Swadeshi banks had gone down one after another and the firm received no money from indentors and witness therefore kept asking if Morarji had paid. On the 8th May he sent for the accused who, he was informed had gone home. He sent for the clerk Jamsetji who made out bills and invoices and he gave him certain information. In consequence of the information he questioned him if he had received the invoice amount or more. He (witness) asked if there was an excess as Damoder was indebted to him for his business in American cotton business to the extent of Rs. 2,000 or 3,000. He did not look into the account of Damoder as he was just leaving for Europe. He returned from England in September, 1914. In England he received a letter from the accused. He replied to that letter. On his return from England he looked into uncovered balances, and in that list he did not find Damoder's name, so he had no reason to look into Damoder's account. In October he looked into Damoder's account which was entered in the indent register book, entries in which were made by the accused. It was a register of indents and there should have been in connection with Damoder all the papers that he had detailed to the Court. In the office they could find no papers or copies of them in connection with Damoder's account. The invoices were subsequently found in the accused's desk. They should have been rendered to Damoder but they were not and were as stated above found in the drawers of the accused's desk. The bills would be made out by the clerk under the accused's instructions. Press copies of rupee bills made out in the accused's handwriting a the name of Morarji Velji were also found in the accused's goods. They were adventure goods. The rupees bills were always made out by the clerk Jamsetji and this was the only occasion on which they had been made out by the accused. When an indentor signed an indent it went home and when the firm signed one it also went home.

The further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

SINGER COMPANY'S COMPLAINT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday, disposed of the cases in which Inspector Stenson charged Aga Mahomed Kamjanally, Gullamally Dandewala and Bhowrao B. Nagarkar, all employees of the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, with criminal breach of trust as servants in respect of about twenty sewing machines and parts of the machines of the approximate value of Rs. 1 800. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, conducted the prosecution. Mr. D. K. Billimoria defended the first and Mr. Godinho and Mr. De Cunha, defended the second accused.

The first and the third accused were employed as salesmen and collectors at the Byculla Branch and the second in the same capacity in the Manufacturing Trade Department at the Hornby Road Office of the Company. It was alleged that between July and December last the accused sold machines to a number of customers on cash, received the money and misappropriated it. In the books of the company the machines were shown as sold on hire payment system and hire agreements in the name of bogus purchasers were also made out and filed in the company's records. In February last Mr. A. H. Saklatwala, Divisional Manager of the Company in course of his inspection, found out the frauds and reported the matter to the police. Inspector Stenson instituted enquiries and succeeded in tracing the machines and their purchasers.

The Magistrate disposing of the cases, said the accused being placed in a position of responsibility and trust had grossly betrayed their trust and had committed systematic and well-thought out frauds. In order to commit breach of trust they had got up four agreements in the names of bogus purchasers. The clever method by which the offences proved against the accused had been committed should be considered whilst passing the sentence and he considered it only right to mention that having regard to the clever method adopted by the accused, Mr. A. H. Saklatwala, the complainant deserved credit for finding out the frauds. Had Mr. Saklatwala been less careful perhaps the frauds would have gone on for years. The detection of these offences was certainly due to his prompt investigation in which he was well helped by the police under Inspector Stenson. Considering the fact that the accused had been in custody since February last the Magistrate sentenced the first accused to three months, four weeks and fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. Nagarkar who has already been given two years in connection with a similiar fraud was sentenced to four weeks' further imprisonment.

HIS TWELFTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector Chapman charged Abdulla Kherulla with the theft of Rs. 25, which were in charge of Panji Putla, in the employ of Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The facts of the case have already been reported. Panji had cashed a cheque in the Yokohama Specie Bank and was counting the money, when the accused removed a bag containing Rs. 25 and was making off with it but was arrested.

The accused said the money was his. He added that it was written in the Koran Sharif that money belonging to the Prophet was kept in banks. On the day in question he stood outside the Yokohama Specie Bank and prayed to Abraham to give him Rs. 100, and Abraham said unto him: 'Go, my son, into the bank, and the money is ready for you." He then went in, and, uttering the name of Ali, put his hand on a bag and picked it up as he was entitled to have it.

The accused was convicted, and as he had eleven previous convictions, he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and was ordered to report to the police ais place of residence for a period of three years after his release from jail.

ALLEGED MURDER AT PEDDER ROAD

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Meyers charged Chaku Ooka with the murder of Bai Shirinbai, wife of Dr. Rajabali V. Patel at Pedder Road.

It was alleged the accused inflicted no less than fourteen wounds from the effects of which Bai Shirinbai died.

After recording evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Millowners' Association Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
English mail steamer due to arrive at daybreak.
Fancy Dress Ball, G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute Gymkhana, Parel
Gaiety Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10—Vaudeville and Cinema.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Bombay Medical Union, monthly meeting 7-15 p.m.
Catholic Gymkhana, opening ceremony, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 26.

Specie Bank, tenders for pearls to be opened at Liquidator's office 3-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

The Fazalbhoy, the Currimbhoy, the Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney and other mills' Ordinary General Meetings, 13, Esplanade Road, 3-30 to 3-55 p.m.
The David Mills and the Standard Mills, Ordinary General Meetings, 143 Esplanade Road, 3 and 3-10 p.m.
Bombay Improvement Trust Board Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

Bombay Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Chamber of Commerce, Balloting for a representative to the Legislative Council, Last Day, 10-30 a.m., to 4 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

TOWNLEY—At Cloverley, Simla, on the 10th April, the wife of Mr. G. W. Townley, of a son.

COLLINS—At Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, on the 14th April, the wife of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Collins, R.E., (Ind. Expd. Force), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

VICKERS—WARDE—On the 21st inst. at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Henry Joseph, youngest son of Henry George Vickers K. C., and Amy Violet, eldest daughter of Charles Robert Warde, of London, England.

DRAKE—WALLER—At Christ Church, Jubbulpore, on the 10th April, by the Rev. B. B. Carter, M.A., Chaplain Donald Henry Charles Drake, Indian Civil Seervice, youngest son of the late Felix Drake, Esq., of North Coker, Yeovil, Somerset, to Dorothy Kathleen, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel E. Waller, Indian Army.

GRAHAM—FARMER—At Krishnagar, on April 14th, Herbert Walter Onslow Graham, younger son of the late George Graham and Mrs. Graham, to Phyllis Ann, youngest daughter of John Edward Farmer.

DEATHS.

RHODERICK—On the 23rd April, 1915, at his residence 125, Frere Road, Alex. Rhoderick, retired P. W. D. Deeply mourned. Funeral this evening at 5-30. Friends please accept this intimation.

OVANS—On the 23rd March, Captain E. H. Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles, of diabetes, aged 33. Deeply regretted by his brother officers and all ranks.

QUINLAN—On 14th April, at Tamluk, Midnapur District, of cholera, Timothy Francis Quinlan, I.C.S., aged 30 years, eldest son of Michael Quinlan, Esq., Bandon, Ireland. R. I. P.

CHOWFIN—At Paori, Garhwal, on the 5th April, of pleurisy, Rev. David Albert Chowfin, of Paori Tea Estate, aged 53 years. He was also Head Master of Messmore High School, Paori. Deeply regretted.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

Bombay, April, 23.

1081.—Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "B" Company will detail 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m., on and from 21st instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets. Havresacks and Waterbottles. Any information required by N.-C. Os. and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.
Next for duty.—"C" Company, commencing Wednesday night, April 28th.

167.—Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

139.—N.C. Officers and men of all companies who have not drawn pay, will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday morning, the 27th instant at 7 a.m., and evening at 6 p.m.
(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Council Hall, Poona, on 12th July when the revised Budget will be presented and discussed.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Railway Passengers' Association has been formed at Dadar to enable the travelling public to express their grievances through the medium of a representative body.

PRIZE VESSELS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have been informed that the S. S. Gutenfels and S. S. Barenfels left Alexandria en route for India on the 12th and 17th instant respectively. It is uderstood that the S. S. Gutenfels will probably arrive in Bombay about the 28th instant.

AN URGENT APPEAL.

The Hony. General Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund writes that books and magazines are urgently required for the Troops up the Persian Gulf. Any quantity will be gratefully received at the Central Office of the Fund, Ground Floor, Waterloo Mansions.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED

The Hospitalship Madras, Captain J. Kilpatrick, arrived here yesterday morning from Mombassa, having left that port on the 2nd instant, and called at Madras. She brought to Bombay 3 officers and 151 Indian wounded soldiers from Africa. The Madras entered the Alexandra Docks and landed the wounded soldiers as usual.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday, 12 attacks and 10 deaths from plague and 8 attacks and 1 death from small-pox were registered in Bombay, the plague attacks being reported as follows:—Middle and Lower Colaba 1, Mandvi 2, Umerkhadi 1, Dongri 1, Mahalaxmi 3, Worli 3, and Kamatipura 1. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 66, as compared with 129 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 118 of 1913. The total number of rats caught on Wednesday was 2152, out of which 44 were found to be plague-stricken. Dongri contributed 10 of these latter. Mandvi 8, Chukla 6, Umerkhadi 5, Kamatipura 3, Tardeo 2, 2nd Nagpada 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Market 2, Fort North 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Khara Talao 1 and Girgaum 1.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

The thirty-first annual general meeting of the Instituto Luso Indiano was held in its Hall on Sunday last Mr. Francisco Monrao presided. The Report was read by the Hony. Secretary, Mr. J. F. Gomes, which showed that at the close of the year the Institute had 415 members on the roll of whom 37 were life members, 309 members and 69 subscribers. During the year two life members, 50 member and 18 subscribers were enrolled while 34 members and 10 subscribers resigned. Three lectures and four dances were given under the auspices of the Institute and the Committee contributed a sum of Rs. 181-8-9 to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. The balance sheet of accounts shows a clear profit of Rs. 412 during the year and the total funds of the Institute amount to Rs. 7,027-15-9. The progress made by the sporting section was creditable.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS WAR FUND.

The total sum collected by Mrs. Godfrey's Red Cross Fund at Sutna, E. I. R., to the end of March was Rs. 24 444-1-10. Of this amount Rs. 20,148 has been remitted to the Headquarters Fund of the St. John Ambulance Red Lross at Simla; Rs. 2,325-10-3 has been expended on comforts for the sick and wounded; and a balance of Rs. 1,970-7-7 is in hand.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club took place at Mahim on Sunday last. As usual the proceedings commenced with a 10-Bird handicap sweep, D. S. Rogers with 8 kills taking 1st. prize and A. Leeson with 7 kills second prize.

Another sweep under similar conditions was won by R. E. Braitwaite with 6 kills and 3 handicap W. Fraser with 7 kills and 1 handicap coming second.

The monthly shoot for the holdership of the Eley Cup with an optional sweep added came next, W. Fraser with 9 kills and 1 handicap proving the winner and A. Leeson with 9 kills taking second prize.

An unknown trap and angle competition came next for which R. E. Braitwaite, W. S. Rogers, and A. Leeson tied and on shooting off the tie Braitwaite took the first prize and Leeson second.

Entries were then taken for a Spoon Shoot together with optional sweep, W. Fraser with 8 kills annexed the Spoon, A. Leeson, & R. Kennedy taking first and second prizes in sweep respectively.

A Surprise Competition was the final event, pairs of shooters firing at 4 birds released simultaneously. W. S. Rogers, & W. Fraser made the top scores, closely followed by Capt. Garwood and A. Leeson.

STEAM VESSELS ACT AMENDING BILL.

A "Press Note" says:—Bill No. 6 of 1915 to amend the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884, with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, has been published in the supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette," dated the 1st April.

Those persons or bodies who have any criticism or opinion to offer on the provisions of the Bill are requested to forward their representations to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, by the 15th May next at the latest.

FEAST OF MARTYRS AT THANA.

The feast in honour of the four Martyrs, who suffered martyrdom six centuries ago, will be celebrated for the first time at St. John the Baptist Church, Thana, on Sunday. The Bishop of Damaun and the Patriarch are going for the occasion, and also many Christians from Bombay, Salsette and Bassein are expected to go there. There will be many low Masses there that day between 6 and 9 a.m. and Pontifical High Mass at 10 a.m. There will also be a Confirmation Service after the High Mass.

PUNJAB DACOITIES,

109 ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

In nine different cases occurring in the three Police Stations of Leiah Kot Sultan and Dir Din Panch altogether 111 persons were charged either before the Jirgahs or the District Magistrates with dacoity. Of these 111 accused no less than 109 have been convicted and sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment or transportation, one being sentenced to 12 years, 8 to ten years, 25 to seven years, 29 to five years, 36 to four years, 9 to two years and 1 to three months' imprisonment.

QUETTA STAFF COLLEGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

News from Quetta states that the Indian Staff College there which has been closed on account of the war is to become a temporary Indian Sandhurst. It is about to receive to begin with, about a hundred cadets who are being sent out from Home. A staff of instructors will be duly provided at Quetta.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GALA NIGHT AT PALACE OF VARIETIES

The Gaiety is noted for its weekly gala nights and last night the large audience who visited the theatre went away quite delighted with the choice variety and cinema programme presented by the management. Mr. Steve Buckingham gave four of his selected songs, every one of them was received with encores. Miss Marie Godwin rendered four of her choice numbers of which special mention is to be made of the following two, viz., "If You Know how much I Loved" and "I Want Some Loving." Turning to the cinema the drama entiled "The Masked Wrestler" sustained the interest of the audience from the beginning to the end, while "Max Linder and the Lady Doctor" sent a thrill alround. We had also the laterest War and Topical Gazette which introduced several highly interesting incidents of the war also dealing with topical events all over the world while the comics kept the house in tumultous uproar. Not content with such an alround programme the management put on a special film showing the Egyptian dance performed by an artiste unrivelled in the art which quite amused the audience. At the re-request of the sporting public the topical film relating to the Hockey Tournament, which was advertised to be shown last night, has been postponed for Saturday when it is hoped the management will be rewarded with a bumper house.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, April 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. D. C. Chisholm, Northamptons.
Lieut. I. Davies, Sherwoods.
Captain J. N. Guthrie, Irish Guards.
Captain P. W. Harris, East Lancashires.
Captain G. E. Hill, East Lancashires.
Captain G. Pears, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. Roderick, Northumberland Fusiliers.

LONDON, April 21.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. J. Nisbet, Royal Scots.
Lieut. R. Waddell-Dudley, Royal Fusiliers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

In the thirty-second list reported from the Persian Gulf the following names are mentioned during the recent successful operation in the vicinity of Shaiba:—

KILLED.

2nd Dorsetshires:—Lieut.-Colonel H. L. Rosher, Lieutenant C. Cushny, Second-Lieutenant J. H. Kendall.
2nd Norfolks:—Lieutenant J. H. Brownrigg, Second-Lieutenant R. A. Wynn.
3rd Sappers:—Captain E. C. Whiteley, R.E.
24th Punjabis:—Captain W. F. B. Edwards.
95th Russels Infantry (attached 120th Rajputana Infantry):—Captain W. Andrews.
110th Mahrattas:—Captain A. C. S. Hind.
120th Rajputana Infantry:—Captain W. Macready, Captain A. O. Creagh.
Royal Army Medical Corps:—Lieutenant M. Burnett.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2nd Dorsetshires:—Lieutenant W. L. Reid.
23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery:—Major E. E. Edlmann, D.S.O.
110th Mahrattas:—Lieutenant-Col. T. X. British.
122nd Rajputana Infantry (attached 119th Infantry):—Major G. N. L. Labertouche.

DIED OF DISEASE.

24th Punjabis:—Sepoy 724 Milka Singh.

WOUNDED.

10th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery:—Lieutenant-Col. E. S. Cleeve.
2nd Dorsetshires:—Lieutenant-Col. B. St. J. Clarkson, Major L. C. Hope, Captains G. M. Herbert, W. Chemson, T. G. Powell, Second-Lieutenants W. B. Thompson, W. G. Mitchell, C. P. Crawley, W. Barton, A. Bridgens.
Devonshire Regiment (attached 2nd Dorsetshires):—Second-Lieutenant W. J. Peters.
2nd Norfolks:—Major F. De B. Bell, Captains C. V. Lanyon, R. D. Marshall, Lieutenant H. Richardson.
3rd Skinners Horse (attached 16th Cavalry):—Captain B. H. Webber.
23rd Peshawar Mountain Battery:—Captains R. M. N. Forbes, A. F. V. Jarrett.
3rd Sappers:—Captain E. J. Loring, R.E.
24th Punjabis:—Lieutenant-Col. S. N. Climo, D.S.O., Major H. W. F. Cooke, Captain A. B. Haig, Lieutenants D. Hobart and C. C. Langhorne.
26th Punjabis (attached 120th Rajputana Infantry):—Captain R. T. G. Salisbury.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry:—Lieutenant-Col. G. S. Frazer, Major H. C. Hill, Lieutenant R. O. Chamier, Second-Lieutenant A. L. W. Neave.
117th Mahrattas:—Captain R. J. K. Cotter.
119th Infantry:—Major J. D. Oyly.
120th Rajputana Infantry:—Lieutenant C. O. R. Mosse.
Royal Army Medical Corps:—Captain E. B. Allnutt.

Following additional casualty has been reported from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Indian Medical Service (attached 1st 39th Garhwal Rifles:—Captain J. Taylor.

MADRAS, April 22.

Lieut. Sir R. Corbet, Coldstream Guards, who has been killed in action, is a relative of the Hon. Mr. F. H. M. Corbet, Advocate-General of Madras.

"Capital" announces the death between Aden and Suez, of Mr. F. W. Howse, well-known in the tea trade of Calcutta.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST DEFAMATION CASE.

STRANGE PROCEDURE OF THE BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—As a sample of the method and manner in which official delinquency, as investigated and adjudged by a judicial tribunal, is dealt with by a statutory public body, allow me please to draw the attention of the public, who take an intelligent and enlightened interest in the Bombay Improvement Trust, to the following case, which came before the Trustees of the Board at their meeting last Tuesday, the 20th instant. The proceedings had reference to the decision which the Chief Presidency Magistrate recently pronounced in the matter of a defamation prosecution instituted by Mr. Samson, an employee of the Board, against a grain dealer carrying on his trade in one of the shops belonging to the Trust. As the judgment has already appeared in the public prints, it is needless to refer to it here. The Trustees were furnished each with a copy of the full judgment of the Magistrate as supplied by the Court.

It should be stated at the outset that the Board in February, 1914, had unanimously resolved, on the motion of Major Hepper, to direct Mr. Samson to clear his character from the allegation imputed to him by the gain dealer, on the understanding that should he be able to so clear himself he would be allowed as costs a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

The Court's decision was not arrived at hastily. It was a deliberate judgment on the evidence taken. There had been prolonged sittings of the Court extending over 50 hearings. The Chief Presidency Magistrate's judgment was lengthy and elaborate and carefully analysed, while his judgment was to the effect that the libel had been justified and the accused should be acquitted. Practically it might be interpreted, that as bribes had been taken there could be no charge of defamation.

On the basis of this judgment the only alternative for such a public body as the Board of Improvement Trustees was dismissal of their employee in the interests not only of official discipline but of public morality. From the beginning, however, the Chairman, for reasons of his own, strenuously attempted to go behind the decision of the Magistrate, reopen the case which the Board had very properly left to be decided by a judicial tribunal, and, have it investigated by such an inexperienced body in matters of Criminal Law and evidence as the Finance Committee of the Board. The Chairman claimed to know something of the law having been formerly a Magistrate in the Thana Court and he had been assiduous enough to show his legal knowledge by airing a score of "points." He was, however, not allowed to proceed with them, whatever they may be, whether legal mare's nests conjured by his forensic lore or any other. He urged that matters of accounts had to be gone into and alleged that the books of the dealer were fabricated and so on. But I need not go into minute particulars. Suffice it to say a lively discussion ensued in which diverse opinions were expressed. The opinions of the official majority and also of some non-officials were more or less on the lines led by the Chairman. His interest was apparently no doubt to see to the credit of the land department which was presumed to be impecable and infallible. At last after an animated discussion the Chairman proposed to have Mr. Samson's matter investigated by the Finance Committee on the assumption that the accounts were not properly investigated in the Magistrate's Court. Indeed he, and even some of his highly placed officials, seemed to entertain the strong belief that there was a miscarriage of justice in the Court. I must leave that strange opinion for what it may be worth to the discerning public, especially the public versed in Criminal Law and daily practising in the Criminal Law Courts. To my lay mind it appeared that it was an ingenious device to walk round the deliberate decision of a responsible judicial tribunal which alone is competent to investigate and decide cases of the character. But let that pass.

Mr. Whyte, one of the Trustees, moved an amendment that the name of Sir Vithaldas be added to the Committee. This amendment on being put to the vote was lost. Next was the amendment moved by Major Hepper, which, in effect was that, after the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the only course left to the Board was to dismiss Mr. Samson. I seconded the amendment which also was lost. Lasaly, the original motion of the Chairman was put to the vote when five Trustees voted in its favour and five against it, including myself. It was eventually carried by the casting of the Chairman. As this case is in my opinion, of great public interest, involving questions of official discipline and official morality, I deem it my duty as a Trustee through your columns to give it the widest publicity, specially having regard to the fact that no report of this part of the proceedings has been published either in your columns or in the columns of your contemporaries. The peculiar official drama the like of which I have never experienced in my forty years' public life will no doubt develop as it proceeds. But to my mind it is clear as the noon-day sun what will be the final outcome of it. It is ridiculous to expect that the Finance Committee can make any satisfactory investigation and the whole affair seems to be a kind of official farce to extricate Mr. Samson from the disagreeable plight in which he has found himself by reason of the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Under the unfounded plea of "miscarriage of justice," it has been sought to shield official delinquency from the chastisement it deserves. But whatever the official majority of the Trust may finally resolve upon there can be no question as to the verdict which the independent and impartial public will pronounce when this most unpleasant affair is closed in the Board-room.—Yours, etc.

D. E. WACHA.

Bombay April 22,

The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi has been elected a member of the Imperial Council, by the non-official members of the Punjab Council.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT,

THIRD ROUND.

JHANSI (1) DREW WITH IGATPURI GYMKHANA (1).

Contrary to the most sanguine expectations of their supporters the Jhansi team, in their engagement with the Igatpuri Gymkhana in the third round of the tournament, gave a rather disappointing exhibition of erratic shooting and retired after an extra ten minutes' play, with honours equal, the scores being one goal all. To those who had pinned their faith on an easy victory for the Jhansi team, the result came as a great surprise as it was supposed that the Igatpuri team would be easily put out of gear. But circumstances conspired to keep the game indecisive. The Igatpuri men however, put up a plucky fight and their sturdy defence combined with the erratic shooting, fumbling and unnecessary short passing in front of goal, by the Jhansi forwards, made an unsatisfactory draw. The most wonderful part of the whole affair was that the Igatpuri team after being worse by a goal within two minutes from the start and subjected to a well-sustained pressure throughout the initial half and for the opening period of the second moiety, made a very commendable rally and not only drew level, but occasionally threatened danger to the Jhansi goal thereafter. No doubt the exchanges were on the whole decidedly in favour of the Jhansi team, but more pressing without any tangible result kept matters in suspense till the last minute of the game. In spite of injuries to two of their players, the Igatpuri men stood the persistent inroads on their defence with remarkable vigour and after drawing level Haddrell rallied his broken forces and made many concerted efforts to get through the opposing defence. Webber in particular being credited with a few brilliant individual efforts which looked rather ominous Goddard in the Igatpuri goal, Shannahan, their right back and Smith their centre half stopped many rushes and were very hard working throughout in the Igatpuri defence. Gurr of the Igatpuri team was injured in the course of the game. It was a game full of hard hitting and running hardly any serious and prolonged combined efforts being witnessed on either side.

It is difficult to explain why the Jhansi forwards after subjecting their opponents to vigorous pressure throughout the first half and for the greater period of the second moiety failed to add to their score. Their shooting was deplorably erratic and the inside forward instead of shooting straight took to unnecessary passing in front of goal. One wonders if they wanted more than four yards' distance between the two posts to accommodate their scoring, supported by judicious defensive ranks behind them, in which Esai and Walton were remarkably good. The Jhansi forwards after scoring a goal through Longman pinned their opponents within their own twenty-five and forced corner after corner in quick succession but to no purpose and it looked as though they were destined not to score another goal.

After change of ends, the Jhansi forwards kept on attacking and did in fact everything but score. The Igatpuri forwards got down in turn and Webber receiving a nice pass from Haddrell scored from close quarters, thus drawing level within 13 minutes' from restart. The exchangers were no longer so one-sided thereafter and although Spiers, Longman and Hebbard all tried hard to secure the lead, but Goddard could not be beaten. No further score even after an extra 10 minutes' play and the game thus resulted in a draw as stated.

The replay has been fixed for to-morrow (Saturday).

The sides were:—

Igatpuri Gymkhana:—Goddard, goal; Shannahan and McMullen, backs; Gurr, Smith and R. Brown, halves, Gingill, Haddrell, G. Brown, Webber and Forbisher, forwards.

Jhansi:—Cunningham, goal, Esai and Scanlan, backs, Gellard, Walton and Cazalet halves; Low, Hebbard, Longman, Spiers and Jones, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Asher.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

FIRST ROUND.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 2—0.
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

1. Bombay Gymkhana beat R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1, 2—1.
2. Lusitanians beat Republican H. C.—1—0.
3. Byculla United beat Rangers 2—0.
4. Jhansi beat Hornets—1—1, 1—1, 1—0.
5. Bhusawal beat G. I. P. Ry.—1—0.
6. Igatpuri beat Eastern Telegraph 3—2.

THIRD ROUND.

1. Grant Medical College beat Inst. Luso-Indiano—4—1.
2. Lusitanian Sporting beat Bhusawal Gymkhana—3—1.
3. Jhansi drew with Igatpuri, 1—1.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Byculla United.

ELTON HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The following is the result of the matches played yesterday evening:

St. Peter's High School met the Elphinstone High School on the Military Ground, Dhobi Talao, and won by 3—0.

St. Xavier's High School "A" team met the Republic Hockey Club on the Oval and won by 2—0.

The following matches are down for decision this evening:—

Cathedral High School "A" Team v. St. Xavier's High School "B" Team on the Military Ground Dhobi Talao.

B.E.S. High School "B" Team v. Young Albert Hockey Club on the Oval.

Both games start at 5-30 sharp.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Young Turks and the Army.

The "Madras Mail":—Whether the Army will eventually rise up against the Young Turks and the Germans remains to be seen. That Army, it must be remembered, is accustomed to ill-treatment and proverbial for its patience. It has been duped by all sorts of lies, and may not even yet have realised how it has been made a catspaw for German purposes. It is quite possible, therefore, that the Allies may have completed the Dardanelles operations before the Army has fully understood its grievances and acted on them. The matter does not seem to be of great importance, for the eventual success of the Allies in operations against Turkey is certain, and the days of the Young Turks are in any case numbered. They have been egregious examples of a type now existing in many countries, puffed up with belief in its capacity to reform antiquated systems of government but hopelessly incapable of carrying on ordinary administration. They will disappear unregretted even by the Sovereign whom they set on the Throne, and history will record of them only that they waged two disastrous wars and muddled away the remnants of Turkish power in Europe.

The Study of Vernaculars.

The "Bengalee":—It will place a great power in the hands of the bureaucracy to control even the growing literary life of the country. All the Indian Vernaculars are now struggling through life. Literature is not as yet a regular profession with our Vernacular authors. It hardly pays. This struggle with poverty, however pitiful it may be, is not an unmixed evil. It helps to keep up the virility of native genius, and brings men with a single-minded passion for literary creations into the opening intellectual leadership of the nation. The very small extent to which official patronage has hitherto been extended to our Vernacular writers, has already had a perceptible demoralising influence. And when one considers all these things, one cannot help being extremely cautious about extending the scope of this official patronage any further. When we have a real control over our educational policy, when the national mind secures its legitimate freedom to guide and control the education of the youths of the nation, then a practical change of the far-reaching scope of Mr. Rayaningar's Resolution, will be safe and profitable. Now, no sound statemanship can, it seems to us, support it. The Indian members showed a keen perception of the complexities of the problem raised by it in refusing to accept the Resolution.

The Press Act in Burma.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—The District Magistrate of Mandalay has, shown that the Act is not yet perfect and it is susceptible of further improvement. The reader is aware that no newspaper can be hauled up under the provisions of this Act unless the tendency of its writing is to bring "the Government established by law" into hatred or contempt. What, however, the Magistrate in question did was to issue a notice on Mr. Wilkinson, Editor of the "Upper Burma Gazette" to show cause why he should not deposit money under section 3 of the Press Act for publishing a matter which, according to the Magistrate, tended "to bring the police into hatred." But what was this offending matter? Well. Mr. Wilkinson published an article in his paper headed "Alleged Cruel Treatment of a Prisoner" in which he said that an under-trial prisoner was handcuffed by the police and taken to hospital, and that ultimately he fell back into a state of collapse. An enquiry shewed that the allegation was false and thereupon the Magistrate called upon the Editor to show cause, as stated above, why he should not deposit security under the Press Act for discrediting the Police. When the case came up for hearing before the Magistrate, strangely enough, there was none to point out to him, either on the side of the prosecution or the defence, that the police was not "the Government established by law" and hence any contempt shown for it by a newspaper cannot come within the purview of and of the provisions of the Press Act, sufficiently elastic though they are. This is no doubt a defect, and the Magistrate of Mandalay ought to be thanked for pointing it out. And, we dare say, an amendment will ere long be put forward to cure this defect by providing that the police is also "the Government established by law," so that a newspaper may be caught by the neck and compelled to deposit adequate security for not showing proper deference to a constable or a choukidar.

Appeals against Acquittals.

The India Patriot:—As regards appeals against acquittals, it is the District Magistrate, prompted by the Police, that moves the Government to appeal; and the District Magistrates also excercise the right of expressing his strong opinion when an appeal for mercy is before the local Government. These transactions take place on paper; and it is not possible to meet an argument by a counter-argument, a suggestion by a counter-suggestion. They proceed in the usual course; and there is practically nobody to exercise a wholesome check over these appeals. This incidentally gives an encouragement the Police. Sir Henry Cotton is able to point out against Madras that it showed the largest percentage of acquittals in murder cases. The number of persons acquitted of the charge of murder in 1913, amounted to no less than 50 per cent. of the total number charged, and in Madras the percentage was so high as 65 per cent. as against 44 per cent in Burma and 36 per cent. in Bombay, showing that, while generally the percentage is high, in Madras the Police are in the habit of prosecuting and placing in jeopardy of their lives a very large number of persons who are either innocent or against whom there is scanty evidence of guilt. Can we meet this criticism by the observation that the courts in Madras exercise greater scrutiny over the evidence adduced by the Police? We hope we could do so. But the Police cannot escape blame, even though the judiciary of Madras may be elevated over the judiciary of other provinces.

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REDUCED
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
OF THE
"Bombay Chronicle"

In view of the great popularity which "The Bombay Chronicle" has achieved during the two years of its existence, and the desire of the Proprietors to extend further its circulation, which is already the largest in Western India, they have decided to make the following reductions in the rates of subscription as from May 1st next.

LOCAL.

	Rs.
Yearly	15
Half-yearly	9
Quarterly	6

MOFUSSIL.

	Rs.
Yearly	20
Half-yearly	11
Quarterly	6

These rates are payable in advance.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, April 23, 1915.

SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

"A spirit of service and sacrifice is abroad, permeating every part of the Presidency and animating every community." In these words Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, admirably and without exaggeration, describes in the Interim Report of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund the splendid spirit among the women of this side of India which has produced the remarkable results which she is able to detail in the Report. The fund came into existence on August 23 and six months afterwards its President, who, by a splendid example of energy and untiring devotion, has stimulated, if she did not actually instigate, the spirit she describes, is able to record an achievement of work done for the comfort and solace of the men who are fighting the battles of the Empire, that we can confidently state has no parallel in the past or contemporary history of the Presidency. The Report of Mr. McBain, the General Secretary and Treasurer, states that the total amount of subscriptions received up to February 15th, was Rs. 3,37,915. This vast sum has been administered with an expense of administration amounting to about 2½ per cent. of the whole, a result which in itself is remarkable and reflects very high credit on the Committee and officials of the Fund. The President in her Report, which is a model document of its kind in the business-like brevity with which it tells us everything that we want to know and leaves all burdensome detail aside, describes how the money has been expended. The heads of expenditure may be briefly summarised. Rs. 92,125 odd was spent in the purchase of materials for making into garments, Rs. 60,093 in the purchase of comforts and Rs. 11,377 in relief, including the donations to the French Red Cross Society and Rs. 3,000 to the Belgian Red Cross Society. Besides, smaller amounts were disposed of in various ways, such as the Rs. 1,000 sent to England for the Belgian refugees and the Rs. 1,500 expended in relief of necessitous cases amongst the wives of soldiers in Bombay, whose husbands were sent to the Front. So much for the actual figures, which tell us little, however, of the remarkable results achieved and the business-like procedure and the devotion and enthusiastic co-operation of the women of the Bombay Presidency, by which they have been achieved. "The principle," says Her Excellency, "on which the branch has worked from the commencement is to undertake whatever is required of it," and it would be difficult to conceive of a more sound principle to work upon with a fund of this kind.

In the early days activity was mainly concentrated on providing the St. John Ambulance Association with material for their Ten Bed Units for France, and their Depot in Bombay was furnished with 49,000 articles for this purpose. Later, work was concentrated under six main heads: The Lady Hardinge Hospital in Bombay; the Ambulance Trains; the Bombay Presidency Hospital at Alexandria; "Comforts" for the Troops; clothing for the women and children proceeding to the Front; and the provision of Red Cross Bags.

That again only gives the heads of the different branches of the work. To go into detail, we learn from the Report, that clothing and linen for the 300 patients and beds in the Lady Hardinge Hospital was provided. Many necessaries for the ambulance trains running between Bombay and up-country were provided; and the counterpanes furnished by Bombay were so admired that the St. John Ambulance Association issued an order that counterpanes of the same pattern were to be made for all Base hospitals to which their supplies are sent. The Bombay Presidency Hospital at Alexandria was equipped. Innumerable comforts, were provided for the troops and every transport which has left Bombay since the end of August has carried tobacco, cigars, pipes, cigarettes, jam, sweet meats, betel-nut, playing-cards, other games, parched gram, rice, dried fruits, books and magazines and many other comforts for the use of the troops on the voyage. In November the scheme was devised of sending every soldier who could be reached a plum-pudding for Christmas Day, and successfully carried out. In addition to all this warm clothing was furnished for the wives and children of the soldiers who had gone to the Front, 1,050 women and 1,900 children being well-equipped before they left India; and every wounded soldier on being discharged from hospital has been presented with a Red Cross bag, containing clothes, tobacco, and "the little etceteras which are so grateful at such a time." Such is the brief account of the work of which the women of the whole Presidency of Bombay,—for from every district the response was "immediate and complete—," may well be proud, and which amply justifies the statement of the President, which we have quoted at the beginning of this article. The people of the Presidency, and, we are sure, the soldiers who have benefitted, will warmly re-echo the expressions of gratitude which Lady Willingdon offers to her great band of workers, and not least will be their admiration of and gratitude to the great lady who has been at the head of this great organisation, and has been from the beginning its chief moving spirit and inspiration. Great things have been accomplished, but the work is not over yet, and we doubt not that the response, in money and service, will not be less generous in the future than it has been in the past. To quote the concluding words of Her Excellency:—

We know from the thousands of letters of thanks we have received,—and which are filed in the office for everyone interested to read,—that our work has been of real value, and that we have been able to do much to lighten the burden of the brave men who are fighting the Empire's battles. As for the future, none can say when the war will end; we must be prepared for it to last many months, and for the claims of our soldiers to grow larger and more insistent. With confidence I appeal to all my sisters not to let our efforts relax; but to continue to do all that is in the power of women to alleviate the suffering and hardships caused by this great war.

ITALY.

Nine months of war finds Italy still among the Neutrals with every symptom that she will not depart from her present State. In the early days of August and September the Allied nations regarded Italy with a sigh of relief and gratitude for the course she had taken in disassociating herself from the Teutonic league. European diplomacy had for several years regarded Italy as an active partner of the Triple Alliance and as one who, whatever her grievance against one of her allies, would in the last resort fulfill her engagements. Of course, it is common knowledge that the Consulta was entirely justified in refusing to be drawn into an adventure of aggression and drawing a sharp distinction between offence and defence. We have every reason to be intensely grateful to the Italians for having adopted the course they did, and genuine British opinion, (which is seldom fairly represented by the jingo press) did not fail to give expression to its sentiments in the many striking demonstrations held before the Embassy of King Victor Emmanuel at the Court of St. James. Some time ago we remarked in these columns that it was after all a poor form of patriotism that required every neutral nation to make our quarrel its own. It is all very well to bring up the argument that this is a world war and that therefore Italy as well as Roumania must join in. By the same argument one might say that Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Monaco should each furnish their legions and spread further the death and devastation which now reigns supreme over a great part of Europe. This is not all. The United States and the powerful Latin Republics should also come in under the pretext of a world war. This sort of argument evidenced in some quarters is more likely to disgust Neutrals rather than convince them. The argument, viewed from the alien point of view, is both immoral and conceited.

That Italy has no sympathy for German Kultur is apparent in her neutrality. That she sympathises with the Allies is equally transparent. To demand that she should be enthusiastic on our behalf is unnecessary and undignified. It is only natural that in a country where democracy is the governing element of society there should be demonstrations in favour of war with the Allies against German domination, but it surely is equally natural that there should be in the Italian State a party absolutely against war of any sort or in any cause which does not vitally and directly affect the national interests. They have in force of argument on their side, They can say that Italy, unlike France had no traditional grievance against Prussia, that unlike Russia she had not lived in terror of German hegemony, that unlike Britain she was not a co-signatory to the convention which guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. They can finally state, that in no part of the world did Italian expansion clash with the Kaiser's colonial policy, and that Italy's apparent admiration for Britain does not engender a blind animosity for Germany. This is viewing the matter from the Italian point of view, as far as Prussia is concerned. There is, of course, a difference as regards Austria. Here Italy has a traditional grievance, but, again, is there not now a greater chance of amicably settling the vexed question of the Trientino, than ever before? Would an Austria in the throes of a Russian invasion, descending to the very banks of the Danube, remain obdurate when Italian intervention on the Allied side was held up as the alternative? Obviously not. Italian statesmen are not likely to be ignorant of an all too-apparent *contretemps* which must soon face the Hapsburg and by which they will be enabled to obtain all that they desire without sacrificing a horse, ship or gun.

We have put the Italian case without embellishment. There are millions of Italians whose indignation over ravaged Belgium is as great as our own, to whom the war in moments of idealsm appears, as it does to us, as a war for humanity against the most repellent forces that would assail it. But Italian statemen will not be led in any course by idealistic demonstrators on the *piazzas* of Lombardy and the Compagna, and it is extremely foolish to attach too much political significance to such outbursts of enthusiasm. Italy may go to war tomorrow on our side, and naturally we should welcome her, but so long as she does not go to war against us there is not the faintest reason for abusing her. She knows her own needs best and does not require to be reminded of her opportunities. We have every reason to be grateful to the Italian nation and any one who seeks to advertise his *soi-disant* patriotism by jeering at Italian neutrality only achieves the result of playing into the enemys' hands.

There is still another side to the discussion about the Italian attitude. Britain has pledged herself and her allies with her to carry on this war to the end, and there never was more cause for optimism as far as the nature of that end is concerned, than there is now. As we pointed out yesterday we have no need, like the Kaiser, to go out convassing for neutral sympathy. And it is a pity some people are bent on emulating that versatile, celestial monarch and are anxious to discredit any one who does not accept the offer to pull an oar in their boat. It is neither dignified nor necessary. Let us rather gratefully accept assistance if it comes, than go begging for it. The less the number of combatants the greater the honours to the individual victors and it may be added, the less the carnage and the devastation, which we ought not to be anxious to see extended.

Notes of the Day.

"The Bombay Chronicle."

Since the inception of "The Bombay Chronicle" and its foundation two years ago, it has ever been the aim of those responsible for the conduct of this paper to lead the way in journalistic enterprise, and especially to make available to an ever-widening circle of readers, a journal, which, for the completness and up-to-date character of its news, its independence and the general excellence of its columns, shall be second to none in Western India. Whether we have succeeded in this is not for us to say, but that we have not been altogether unsuccessful, we think, does not need to be demonstrated more strongly than by the fact, that, since "The Bombay Chronicle" has been in existence, two old established contemporaries have had to make surrender,—in the one case complete and in the other qualified,—to the vigour of the competition they have met. In addition we have had the gratification of knowing that our efforts have been appreciated to so wide an extent that "The Chronicle" enjoys a circulation which has never been achieved by any other paper of its kind on this side of India. In the belief, however, that the field of enterprise, so far as the question of circulation is concerned, may be still further extended, the Proprietors have decided to make very substantial reductions in the subscription rates for the paper from May 1st, the details of which will be found in the announcement which appears in another column on this page.

The Sack of Kerbela.

The sack of the Shrine at Kerbela, where it is reported that some two millions worth of treasure was carried off by the Turks, has now had more light thrown on it. The Persian correspondent of the "Hablul Matin" says that the Turks claimed it for the defence of Islam,—and, we suppose, picked it up and decamped with it when the claim was not allowed. The ingenuity of the reason for the seizure seems to betray the master-mind of German crime, and is it too much to aver that the Power which announced that the Kaiser had turned Mussalman for the defence of Islam, is the same as the one that robbed a Shia Shrine? Even allowing for fanatical instinct among certain of the Persian clergy it is questionable whether the robbing of Shia treasure by Sunnis is likely to enhance the prospects of that self-styled Moslem hegemony to which Enver aspires. It is bound to have the contrary effect; some evidence of which is found in the oppositon offered by the Baktiaris to Ottoman troops on the Gulf the other day.

The Health of Bombay.

As we observed last week the mortality figures in the city are gradually growing, and plague specially has much increased. Last week this disease was officially epidemic in the city. The total mortality figures were 522 and the percentage 27.74. this means an increase of 65 over that of the previous week. In 1914 the corresponding week showed 855 deaths and a percentage of 45.39, the figures for the quinquennium being 881 and a death-rate of 46.78. Although compared with previous years these figures show a decline, yet the upward tendency of plague and the mortality figures generally have maintained during the past few weeks. There were 19 attacks of small-pox and 15 deaths, but in the case of plague there were 45 attacks and 34 deaths, being 15 attacks and 12 deaths more than in the previous week. Cholera cases there were none. Compared with 1,212 deaths from plague for last year, there have been only 162 deaths up to this time during the current year. Of other diseases there were 366 deaths made up as follows:—Phthisis 26 deaths, other tubercular affections. 7, leprosy 2, old age 24, diseases of the respiratory system 149, drowing 2 and 156 from various other causes. The number of births for last week was 324, as against 291 of the previous week and 352 of the corresponding week of last year.

Bengal Industries.

Mr. Swan's report on Bengal industries, which was written at the end of last year, but has only been issued to the public now, makes very interesting reading. But as the "Englishman" complains, this small report covering less than 11 pages of foolscap, and on such an important matter as the revival of industries has been, for the past few months, lying in the Bengal Secretariat without any information of its existence being given to the public. Our contemporary ascribes this delay to the exodus to the Hills, an eternal complaint everywhere. Mr. Swan is not very optimistic about the future,—the immediate future,—of Indian industries. "There are at present no signs," he says, that Indian copital is likely in the future to be freely invested in industrial enterprises." The reason for this outlook is not far to seek. The failures of the past have shaken the confidence of the public. Mr. Swan says the failures were largely due to the enterprises being started on insufficient capital and without sufficient experience, with the result that they have frightened capitalists for ever. The want of technical education is to be mainly blamed for this state of things. Regarding joint stock companies, Mr. Swan says that the promoters of industrial enterprises must first create confidence in their commercial ability and integrity by their success. If these conditions are fulfilled, there can be no dearth of capital, particularly from middle-class man who wishes to invest his small savings.

Some Useful Suggestions.

Some of Mr. Swan's suggestions are common to the various reports issued by the different local Governments on the revival of industries. He says that among cottage workers, the principle of co-operation should be applied on a more extensive scale than at present, and that the Government should give practical demonstrations of the improved appliances and methods. Mr. Swan recommends that more facilities should be granted by the Forest Department to those industries which have to use wood, etc., and that local industries should be patronised by the Government before resorting to foreign markets. If these steps were adopted they would go a long way to remove some of the present grievances about the apathy of the Government. But these are not after all the main things. Technical education is woefully backward in India, and every industry needs it very much. Unless, therefore, technical education is made available on a larger scale than at present, it is useless to look for any great success in industrialism in this country. Some sort of protection to infant industries is also necessary, before they can be launched successfully, and before they can compete successfully with foreign goods which have behind them many years' experience.

Memory.

"Soul of my Thought with whom I traverse Earth"—BYRON.

As the ivy will cling to the fortalice wall
Where it sows its young sap in the battle-spent stone;
So Memory takes root in a bosom of gall
And cannot be moved from her merciless throne.

In vain we essay to escape from her spell
In vain do we seek to dissever her chain—
The rivets were forged in the furnace of Hell;
The links have been tried on the anvils of Pain!

We may fly in new faces Distraction to find;
Where Bacchus brings Venus to gladden the bowl;
But the Gods who can broider the veil o'er the mind,
Can they blot out the brand that is burnt on the Soul?

No! — their powers are transient and fade with the feast,
In the silence of midnight their glamours are gone;
And Orion but wakes in the crimsoning East
To lay bare a spirit regrets have outworn.

Thus shadowed and haunted our bosoms grow cold;
As Age bears us down its imperious tide;
But Memory remains the tormentor of old
To embburden our couch,—an unnatural bride.

When the day comes at last when our tumults must cease;
When Death drags his victim away from the crowd,
Will the Thought which in life never left us in peace
Still cling to the breast in the folds of the shroud?

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

Official and Personal.

On the 20th April, her Excellency visited the Civil Hospital at Mahableshwar where she was met by the Civil Surgeon; and afterwards accompanied by Mr. Gilbert, Superintendent of Mahableshwar, her Excellency visited the Municipal School and the Industrial Home.

Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Commissioner, Central Division, vice Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., on deputation. Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to act as Settlement Commissioner, Director of Land Records, Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, vice Mr. C. N. Seddon, I.C.S., in addition to his special duty.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., or pending further orders.

In addition to Mr. K. Natarajan, B.A., Messrs. Hormusji Jehangir Bhabha, M.A., and Narayan Madhav Samarth, B.A., LL.B., have been duly nominated as candidates for election to represent the University of Bombay on the Bombay Legislative Council in place of the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, resigned.

H. E. the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. H. S. Lawrence, I.C.S., to be an Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, vice the Hon. Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., resigned.

The plague mortality in India for the week ending 17th April totalled 25,516 against 31,138 cases. The Punjab had no less than 19,247 deaths, United Provinces 3,405, Bihar 1,228, Bombay 817; Bengal 40; Madras 11; Burma 64; the United Provinces 218; Mysore 49; Hyderabad 155; Central India 70; Rajputana 4; North West Frontier Province 14; and Jammu 194.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

IN CAMEROONS.

ALLIES' BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.

TURKS' RETREAT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

AMERICA DEFENDS TRADE IN ARMS.

After a stubborn resistance the Germans in the Cameroons have retired to a high plateau in the centre of the colony and the seat of Government has been transferred to Yaunde, on which the Allies are advancing. The British and French columns operating at different points have had brilliant successes.

It is reported that there are now no enemy nearer than Rattabi, 18 miles north-west of Nakhailah and nearly 50 from Basra. They enemy's casualties were 6,000 and the retreat was so hasty that they covered 70 miles in three days.

Mr. Bryan has informed the German Ambassador that placing of an embargo on the trade in arms would be a direct violation of neutrality and it is out of question for the States to consider such a course.

The Russians have scored a success off the Anatolian Coast by sinking 10 Turkish vessels loaded with munitions. The torpedo boats which performed the exploit then bombarded the shore positions, causing a panic.

Mr. Lloyd George after a consultation with Earl Kitchener, stated that the present Expeditionary Force was comprised of six times more men than at the commencement, and munitions were being produced five times more rapidly than they were.

Violent counter-attacks continue to be made against Hill 60 which are repulsed with heavy losses. Fierce artillery ngagements took place at Arras and between the Oise and the Aisne.

A bold and successful attack has been made upon an airship shed at Ghent: the damage is said to have been considerable. Belgium aviators bombarded the arsenal at Bruges and the flying ground at Lissevegh.

Thirteen more British officers have been imprisoned at Cologne as reprisals for the treatment of submarine prisoners.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION FROM KANDAHAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 22.

The assassination of Iqbal Khan, an influential leader of the Noorgai tribe, is reported from Kandahar during a family feud.

BRILLIANT SUCCESSES IN CAMEROONS.

ALLIES ADVANCING ON SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

GERMAN RETIREMENT IN CAMEROONS.

ALLIES' BRILLIANT SUCCESSES

ADVANCING ON NEW CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 21.

After a stubborn resistance the Germans in the Cameroons have retired to a high plateau in the centre of the colony and the seat of Government has been transferred to Yaunde, on which the Allies are advancing.

The British and French columns operating at different points have had brilliant successes, forcing rivers with insignificant loss.

BRITISH WAR FINANCES.

SUCCESSFUL POSITION.

LONDON, April 21.

Great Britain's financing of the war has been most successful.

For example, the Exchequer balances stand at £100,209,000 as against £8,106,000 sterling in 1914.

An excellent beginning has been made with the sales of Treasury Bills under the new system, amounting to 9,431,000 sterling in the first four days.

GERMANY'S POTATO BREAD.

"EXTREMELY INDIGESTIBLE."

LONDON, April 21.

Some inhabitants who have returned from an area occupied by Germans have brought samples of bread which have been issued to them. It is a kind of soft brown dough, largely composed of potatoes and extremely indigestible.

BISHOP OF LONDON DECORATED.

GENL. GOUGH'S POSTHUMOUS K.C.B.

LONDON, April 21.

The "London Gazette" announces that K. C. M. G. has been conferred on the Bishop of London, and, as a posthumous honour, K. C. B. upon Brigadier-General Gough.

TREATMENT OF SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

MORE PETTY GERMAN REPRISALS.

PARIS, April 21.

It is reported that another thirteen British officers have been imprisoned at Cologne as reprisals for the treatment of submarine prisoners. There is now a total of forty British officers imprisoned.

INDIAN WHEAT SCHEME EXPLAINED.

ARRANGEMENTS IN LONDON,

LONDON, April 21.

The full explanation of the Indian wheat export regulations and arrangements has been issued by the Indian Wheat Committee, appointed to supervise the working of the scheme in London, and consisting of Lord Lucas, Chairman, and representatives of the Board of Agriculture, India Office Treasury and the Baltic.

Wheat will be sold in England at market rates through the normal channels and a broker appointed for chartering freight.

A committee representing the buying firms acting for the Indian Government has been established in London for consultation day by day regarding the sales.

The method of supplying funds to the firms employed as buying agents will be announced later.

ROVING ZEPPELIN SIGHTED.

A TRAWLER'S REPORT.

LONDON, April 21.

A trawler arrived at Hull last night and reported that it had sighted a Zeppelin yesterday morning proceeding eastward between Flamborough and Bridlington.

SULTAN OF EGYPT'S ASSAILANT TO BE HANGED.

CAIRO, April 21.

Khalil, who attempted to assassinate the Sultan, has been sentenced to be hanged.

FIFTY MILES FROM BASRA.

TURKS' RETREAT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ARAB CRAFTS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 21.

The Press Bureau announces that 515 prisoners captured at Shaiba were brought to Basra on Saturday.

Our pursuing parties found the Turks everywhere disorganised and in retreat both by road and by river in Arab crafts of thirty or forty tons.

Twelve of the latter were captured or sunk.

There are now no enemy nearer than Rattabi, eighteen miles north-west of Nakhailah and nearly fifty from Basra.

SEVENTY MILES IN THREE DAYS.

6,000 MEN LOST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

Further reports from Shaiba state that the Turkish losses in the fighting from April 12th to 14th are now estimated at six thousand. They are believed to include three German officers, one of high rank in the Turkish Army, killed on April 14th.

It is rumoured that while retiring the enemy were attacked by some tribesmen who had until then been fighting on their side.

The hurry of the Turkish retreat was such that they covered seventy miles in three days. At Nakhaiwah, 16 miles from the battlefield our cavalry found seven wagons of ammunition and wrecked motor cars.

TEN TURKISH VESSELS SUNK

SHORE POSITIONS BOMBARDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 21.

Russian torpedo boats, while cruising along the Anatolian coast on Monday, sank ten Turkish vessels loaded with munitions, then bombarded the Turkish positions at Arkhave, causing a panic.

FIGHTING IN THE CARPATHIANS.

ENEMY'S ABORTIVE ATTACKS.

PETROGRAD, April 21.

A communiqué says the enemy are making abortive attacks in the Carpathians, their offensive against Polenhill being particularly stubborn. The enemy's losses are very great. The first batch of prisoners captured there number five hundred.

MORE RUMINATIONS.

THE COMING OFFENSIVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 22.

The London correspondent of the "C. and M. Gazette" cables:—

London, April 20.—The "Times" military correspondent says the Grand Duke has a new army to attend to in Eastern Galicia, his northern and centre groups of armies being intact.

The correspondent assumes that the coming offensive by the Allies will be more or less simultaneous in the east and west, not sectional on either front.

It is generally recognised that the Carpathian fighting must be more moderate and that a large movement in Poland is impossible until the effects of the thaw have passed away.

The latest British success is most important. According to one report they passed right through the German lines. The hill captured is nearly 200 feet high. The Germans are rumoured to be preparing to evacuate Menin.

GERMAN AEROPLANES IN POLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, April 21.

Ten German aeroplanes dropped over a hundred bombs on Bielostock.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, April 21.

The London Gazette announces that Sir Percy Girouard has been appointed temporary Major-General.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

INCREASED SIX TIMES.

MAGNIFICENT PIECE OF ORGANIZATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 21.

Speaking in the House of Commons, today, Mr. Lloyd George announced that after consultation with Earl Kitchener he could say that the British Expeditionary Force had always been put at six divisions, but to-day there were more than six times as many men out there. (Cheers).

They were adequately supplied and every casualty had been replaced. It was one of the most magnificent pieces of organisation ever performed. No country had ever achieved it before.

The rate of output of munitions had been increased five times since November. (Cheers). We were able to give valuable assistance to the Allies in supplying munitions.

TRIBUTE TO LORD KITCHENER

THE SUPPLY OF MUNITIONS.

LONDON, April 21.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George amid cheers paid an eloquent tribute to Lord Kitchener's marvellous organisation of the British forces in France.

He dwelt on the scale on which ammunition was used, quoting the General as saying that his men were fighting for 79 days and nights and firing was almost continuous.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that as much artillery ammunition was used at Neuve Chapelle as in the whole Boer War.

He concluded by referring to the drink question which affected the very small minority, emphasising that it would only be approached with the object of increasing munitions.

The Commons could depend on it that every effort would be made to secure adequate supplies and he was confident that every class of the community would rally round the Empire. (Loud cheers).

LONDON, April 22.

The increase in the output of munitions is strikingly shown by Mr. Lloyd George's figures.

He said that taking the figure twenty as the output in September, the subsequent growth had been as follows:—October, 90; November, 90; December, 156; January, 186; February, 256; and March, 388. He said that April would show a much higher growth than this nineteenfold multiplication as compared with September.

SATISFACTORY RECRUITING.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH AT NEWCASTLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Mr. Asquith in his speech at Newcastle stated that 217,000 miners had enlisted. This may be supplemented by others. 200,000 clerks joined the ranks about 500,000 from engineering, building and boiler making trades and 100,000 public school men are in the ranks. There is no lack of men nor will there be any difficulty in the total of three millions sanctioned by Parliament. The Territorial Force has been more than doubled. Recruiting is brisk. Arrangements for clothing, equipment and training are satisfactory.

MR. ASQUITH AT ELSWICK.

T TO MUNITION FACTORIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 21.

Mr. and Mrs. Asquith, to-day, visited Elswick and witnessed all the processes of the manufacture of shells, guns, armour plate and gun turrets. They also saw a number of new shops which have been equipped.

UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

THE KING'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

LONDON, April 21.

The King, in acknowledging the Address of the House of Lords against the proclamation of an Executive Council for the United Provinces, says he will direct that no further proceedings be taken upon the draft proclamation, without prejudice to the makin of a new draft.

COUNTER-ATTACKS ON HILL 60.

ENEMY REPULSED WITH GREAT LOSS.

SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID ON GHENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 21.

The Press Bureau announces that the enemy is still making violent and continual counter-attacks against hill 60.

Between six and nine last evening two heavy infantry attacks were repulsed with great loss to the enemy. The hill was heavily shelled all night. Several further attacks were repulsed.

A bold and successful attack has been made upon an airship shed at Ghent. The damage must have been considerable.

THE BATTLE FOR THE HILL.

HOW THE GERMANS WERE DECIMATED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 22.

Accounts of the British success near Ypres published in Paris show that it developed into a bigger action than had been anticipated. The original object was the seizure of a ridge where German snipers had been busy.

The first onset was completely successful and our casualties were amazingly few.

The resistance was weak owing to the tremendous explosion which caused perhaps the biggest crater yet seen in the war.

One battalion entered the crater with the loss of very few men from chance shots.

Fresh troops rushed up at nightfall and worked strenuously to organise the damaged trenches but the German guns having the range of the hill rained shell and shrapnel on it all night, inflicting heavy losses. At dawn the Germans charged vigorously. Their masses were decimated by shrapnel and mowed by maxims and rifles but they reformed and continued to advance with desperate courage.

More than once they reached the trenches at the foot of the hill where they were met with the bayonet.

The fight was most furious all day but the enemy retreated at nightfall, leaving heaps of dead and wounded in front of the British lines.

The British losses were heavy but not so great as was anticipated.

FIERCE ARTILLERY FIGHTS AT ARRAS.

AVIATORS BOMBARD ARSENAL AT BRUGES.

PARIS, April 21.

The communiqué says: Fierce artillery engagements took place at Arras, also between the Oise and Aisne. We repulsed two German counter-attacks in the Montmare wood.

Belgian aviators bombarded the arsenal at Bruges and the flying ground a Lissevegh

GERMAN ATTACKS ARRESTED

AIR RAID IN BADEN.

PARIS, April 22.

Last evening's communiqué said:—

An attack against the trenches which the British captured near Zwartelen has been repulsed.

The enemy's losses at this point since April 17th, have been between three and four thousand.

Attempted German attacks on Ville-sur-Tourbe, Champagne, Bagatelle, Argonne, and Hartmannsviller, Alsace, were immediately arrested.

We repulsed seven attacks between the Meuse and the Moselle.

A French attack north of Flirey, resulted in the capture of a trench which is immediately connected with the trenches previously captured.

French gains here in the last few days extend along a continuous front of seven hundred metres.

French aeroplanes dropped bombs on the Headquarters of General Stranzin, in Woevre, and on the electric power-station at Loerrach, Baden.

ALLIES' AEROPLANE ACTIVITY

RHENISH TOWNS BOMBED.

LONDON, April 21.

Two aerial squadrons bombed the stations at Mullheim and Habsheim on the Rhine on Monday and set fire to an immense forage store at Mannheim.

AERIAL BATTLE ALONG THE RHINE,

WATCHED BY LARGE CROWDS.

LONDON, April 22.

The two hours' aerial battle on Tuesday along the Rhine in the vicinity of Baletstein was watched by large crowds.

Four Allied airmen were attacked by superior numbers at first and retreated but later they were reinforced and pursued the Germans.

GREAT WESTWARD MOVEMENT.

LONDON, April 22.

Reports from many quarters in Holland show that there is a great westward movement of troops in progress behind the German lines in Belgium.

KAISER IN ALSACE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, April 21.

It has been ascertained that the Kaiser visited Hartmanns Weilerkopf in order to encourage the Guardsmen.

CANADIANS AT THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.

Unofficial despatches received in Canada indicate that the Canadians have been engaged in the fighting south of Ypres and that hitherto 305 Canadians have been killed in the war.

It is the intention of Government to bring into force the District Vaccination Act, 1892, into the Cantonment limits of Deolali on the 1st day of June 1915. Any suggestions or objections submitted to the Secretary to Government in the General Department, Bombay, not later than one week before the date specified above will be received and considered by the Government.

AMERICAN TRADE IN ARMS.

REPLY TO GERMANY'S ACCUSATION.

PRINCIPLE OF STRICT NEUTRALITY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.

It is reported in Washington that the German Government has accepted responsibility for the Bernstorff memorandum taking America to task for supplying arms to the Allies and it is understood that President Wilson will reply direct to Berlin declaring that it is Germany's own fault if the Allies alone secure American arms.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Mr. Bryan has informed Count Bernstorff that placing of an embargo on the trade in arms would be a direct violation of neutrality and it is out of question for the United States to consider such a course.

Mr. Bryan's Note was a reply to the memorandum from Count Bernstorff accusing the United States of breach of neutrality.

Mr. Bryan expresses regret that Count Bernstorff's language is susceptible of being construed as impugning the good faith of the United States by suggesting that it was within the choice of the United States to prohibit trade in arms and that its failure to do so was unfair towards Germany

Mr. Bryan's Government holds that any change in its laws of neutrality which would affect unequally the relations between the United States and belligerents would be an unjustifiable departure from the principle of strict neutrality and an embargo on arms would constitute such a change.

AMERICA AND PEACE MANOEUVRES.

FRENCH OFFICIAL'S WARNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 21.

It is stated in New York that a high French official visited Colonel House, President Wilson's personal observer in Paris, and told him that so long as the Germans remained in France and Belgium any American Peace Mission would be resented by the Allies, who refused to be diverted from their task of crushing Prussian militarism.

HOME RACING.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

LONDON, April 21.

The result of the City and Suburban:—

Black Jester ..... (1)
Diadumenos ..... (2)
Dan Russel ..... (3)

Betting was 11 to 4 against, 100 to 7 against and 100 to 9 against.

Fourteen ran. Won by three-quarters of a length, a head second and third.

AWAKENING OF ENGLAND.

ARMY CREEPING UP TOWARDS CONSCRIPT FIGURES.

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

In an article on the gradual awakening of England to the magnitude of the war, Mr. Will Irwin, the well-known American-correspondent, writes in the "Weekly Despatch.":—

LONDON THEN AND NOW.

In those days when the Germans were striding without interruption towards Paris, in those later and more deeply distressing days when Calais stood in deadly, imminent peril, we neutrals felt a little impatient with London. Save for the darkened streets, the uniforms, the display of military goods in the shop windows, London seemed to be going on much as usual. There were theatres; and the theatres were full. There was dancing in the cafes and hotels; and the floors were crowded. A Londoner here and there told us that London appeared "very different." He had not seen Paris, nor the smaller French cities whose mood was, in little, the mood of Paris. He had not seen Brussels nor Louvain nor Liege. There was no use of trying to tell him—he who had not seen. So we let it go at that. London was "very different."

All this in October, and now, London revisited after three or four months begins to take on the aspect of a city at war. The change is subtle, so subtle that it defies general description. One sees it mainly in little things. If there is any large sign, it is the changed appearance of the London crowds. There is less vitality in their movement; they seem more languid, somehow. This was a phenomenon of the French crowds last summer. One observed them a long time before he perceived that this was due to a scarcity of young, lusty men. Again, London appears externally, to be going a little to seed, as every French town appears to have gone wholly to seed. This, in itself, constitutes a good sign. One doesn't do a hard and dirty job in a dress suit, but in overalls. The plumging in the bath-room of your once highly efficient hotel is out of order; it stays out of order for days on end. When you complain they reply that it seems impossible to keep things in repair, so many men have gone to the war. You make a purchase late in the afternoon, and ask to have it delivered that night. The shopkeeper is sorry; it cannot be done. So many men have gone to the war! You visit one of those London houses where, once, order and service came as naturally as a process of nature. The hall is piled or littered with Red Cross or military equipment or dunnage, and service goes by jerks. The war, which passed lightly over the surface in October, has struck in.

WEARING A MASK.

It has struck in harder, doubtless, than any outsider can see from the mere appearance of things. No race, not even the Chinese, shows less on the surface what is going on inside than the English. Some of the world-success of the English is due, no doubt, to their "front." Your Briton is continually fooling the alien races by an appearance of blank stupidity which hides talent or even genius; some of his success proceeds, doubtless, from that fact. Then, too, there is a certain real commonsense in his struggle to keep all things—whether business or pleasure—going as usual. Perhaps the Parisian takes the war a little too hard. Perhaps he would fare better if he should relax in the unessentials. To an outsider the proposal to hold Ascot as usual seems a shocking offence to Allies who have neither time nor soul-energy for festivals of their own; that it should have been even proposed seems to prove some strange flaw in English character. But the promiscuous gaiety of the hotels, the cafes, the theatres—so long as people do not overdo the thing—appears only proper relaxation from a very serious piece of work.

Least of all can one understand the attitude of certain super-sensitive English people who object to the sight of British officers and privates in uniform dancing or dining in public. Let us make of life no worse a mess than it is already. If I were going to the line, I am sure I should feel not only justified, but eternally right, in taking my girl out and letting youth have its fling. There is only so much fortitude in any of us; why waste any of it before the time comes which calls for all fortitude? To husband one's fortitude—not to make a fuss until it is necessary—seems the English way. I am not sure but that that is one of the great English strengths.

SCOTTISH SERIOUSNESS.

Now Scotland, or at least the capital of Scotland, makes a different appeal. There you know at once that you are in the midst of war. It is not so much the bugles sounding back and forth from the Castle to Arthur's Seat! it is not so much the uniforms in the streets, or the officers making brown the dining-rooms in the hotels; it is the spirit in the people. They are taking it seriously, and they show it. The statistics on recruiting, could they be published, would show it also. One can smile with tender humour at the contrast between the English regiments and the Scotch regiments as they swing down High-street or Princes-street. The faces of the English show that they regard the proceeding casually and will continue to regard it casually until the time really comes to make a fuss. The faces of the Scotch are set and dour and hard—the face which, I understand, the Germans fear most to see behind the sights of a rifle. The bagpipes skirl everywhere ahead of the marching regiments. We have cursed the bagpipe as a caricature on music in old days. Now I know what bagpipes are made for—war. In these times they stir up the martial spirit until it thrills to your very toes.

The German regiments march with a kind of shuffling thumb; a gait figured out mathematically, doubtless, as giving the greatest pace with the smallest expenditure of energy. As they come down in unison on their heavy cowhide boots they seem to shake the earth. It sounds like the tramp of conquerors. The French have a freer swing. Their rawest levies show a little of the gait of veterans. Yet the British—Scotch, English, Welsh, and Irish alike—have something about their marching which the others lack. What was it? I wondered. Suddenly my mind went back to the grand parade of nations at the Olympic Games of 1912—and I understood. On that day the trained muscle of the whole world paraded before the King. The young men of the conscript Continental nations marched past with the military gait and carriage which they had learned in their years with the colours chests far out, hands with palms forward. Among them shone by contrast the 50 Britons and the 100 Americans. These advanced with a free, easy, natural swing, walking as Greek statues would walk should they suddenly come to life. We of the English-speaking peoples, the sporting peoples, thrilled at it. We were vastly amused, therefore, when the Continental newspapers came back to notice that the Continental journalist called this gait "sloppy"—or its equivalent in the Continental tongues.

SPORT AS TRAINING FOR WAR.

Now that gait of the trained Anglo-Saxon athletes at the Olympic Games was the gait of these English soldiers. The thing lacking in the Continental armies, in short, and present in the British, was athletic training. These men, unlike the European conscripts, had played cricket or football, had ridden or run cross-country, since they were old enough to get about alone. Primarily, they were athletes, with the athletic sense in their muscles and the athletic instinct in their brains. Your soldier is only a glorified athletic, and war is the greatest of all sports. In that gait of theirs lay hidden the secret of England's new armies—the miracle of making soldiers in a few months. Half the technique of soldiering, and that perhaps the most important half, they have been learning just for fun all their lives. A new army could never have been prepared for the front so soon in any conscript country in the world or in any country, except perhaps, my own—which has the same love for sport as Britain.

Training, training wherever one goes in England, until by the shortage of labour here and there, the perplexity of certain industries, you perceive that the new army is creeping up toward conscript figures. The motor-car turns a corner; you are by a village green; a company in khaki is practising skirmish tactics. You turn into a road; a company in mufti, their diversity of clothes proving their diverse social grades, is making a practice march. Everywhere you feel now—as you could not for last autumn—the stern gradual uprising of a people.

ENGLISH PRISONERS OF WAR.

STARVED AND MALTREATED.

The "Morning Post" has received from a neutral correspondent, on whose good faith the journal says absolute reliance may be placed, the following letter written by a highly placed official of the German Government. This is the third communication from the same source.

In the last this high German official roundly declared that if there was any shortage of food in Germany the English prisoners would be the first to be starved: "Many thanks for your last letter. I showed it to Prince——, and he thought your proposition good. It is the damned English that may be the cause of the solution of our prisoner problem not working. Those swine, it is they that turn our stomachs; but for them we should not now be getting nearer the precipice of starvation. Between us, as old friends, I tell you we shall be face to face with starvation. Yet say, we cannot starve the prisoners. Why not? Not only now is England our worst enemy, but she is ruining us.

"Oh, my friend, can you ask me to think of England and the English but in one way only? 'They are swine-dogs of swine-dogs.' We in Germany cannot feel or treat their officers, their soldiers, but as they are—as swine must be treated—for they are swine, every 'John Bull' of them. And when an English prisoner dies we say; 'God be thanked, one "John Bull" less.' It is so, and no persuasion from you will make any difference.

"From the Kaiser down to 'the gutter-boy' we all say the same—we don't want to exchange them, but let them be here like the swine they are. The English die like swine, polluting the Fatherland by dying here, say we. We are not going to feed them when we may want for ourselves. To salve her conscience for all she's about to aggrandise herself through Germany's downfall she's 'slobbering over' our Germans in England. Why, the prisoners themselves own it, and we say, well we will be honest, we will show the world we won't 'slobber over' the English prisoners. No, they shall first starve, slowly but surely.

"We are not afraid like England, with her 'old-woman-like politicians,' to insist that our prioners in England should be well trated.

"I think 200,000 Russians will be exchanged this month for ditto Germans. But with English prisoners, I say no. Let the English prisoners join us in our starvation, let them die, like swine if needs be, when the hunger arrives. Certainly, *mein freund*, your proposal has been under discussion, and is to be taken to the Kaiser for the discussion by your faithful friend, and then will I write again."

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 22

A case in which Mr. Mandy, Executive Engineer, Poona drainage and waterworks scheme now in progress, charged his cashier named Janardhan Mohoni, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 837-15-11, which had been entrusted to him for payment of labourers came on before Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate. Some witnesses were examined. The case is proceeding.

CAMPAIGN IN CARPATHIANS.

THOUSANDS OF GERMANS FROZEN TO DEATH.

APALLING BARBARITIES BY THE HUNS.

From the latest Russian newspapers to hand, it appears that Russian military critics draw attention to the feverish efforts which are being made by the Germans in the direction of erecting fortifications on the Russo-German frontier. The Germans have opened numerous cement works in Russian Poland and these works are kept busy day and night turning out the concrete required for the fortifications. Some Russian towns in Poland near the German Frontier are strongly fortified and similar fortifications have been, or are being, erected everywhere on German territory. The Russian military critics are of opinion that the Germans are preparing to prolong the present war until Russia, France and England are exhausted and will agree to a favourable peace with Germany.

THE PRASHNISH BATTLE.

The newspapers contain very full details of the battles near Prashnish, where three German Army Corps of the right wing of Marshal Hindenburg's Army tried to pierce their way to the north of Warsaw. The battle raged day and night for a fortnight and the town changed hands several times. Eventually, when the Russian reinforcements arrived, the German Army was badly defeated, retired in disorder, and left behind them over 10,000 prisoners, enormous quantities of ammunition and many guns—including some of the famous twelve inch howitzers. At a critical moment of the Prashnish battle, when a certain German battery located on a hillside was inflicting heavy losses on the Russian attacking columns, Major Gourdoff, the Commander of the Russian Automobile Corps, rushed to the battery and, at a distance of fifty paces, annihilated the German gunners and silenced the dangerous guns. Major Gourdoff paid for his daring achievement with his life.

THE SUPREME SACRIFICE.

Another Russian hero of the present war is Lieut. Rogusky, of the mine-laying transport Prut. The vessel was engaged in the Black Sea when she was detected by the Goeben and the Breslau near Sebastopol. The Prut was called upon to surrender, but the Commander preferred to sink his vessel and gave the order to open the sea cocks. Slowly the vessel began to sink and, under fire from the enemy warships, the Russian crew took to the boats and escaped. Lieut. Rogusky, not being sure that the transport would sink sufficiently quickly to present her falling into German hands, descended to the powder magazine and, applying a light, sacrificed his own life in order to blow the vessel to pieces.

IN THE CARPATHIANS.

The Russian advance against the Austrians has been greatly embarrassed by the excessively cold-weather which is being experienced in the Carpathians. The conditions under which the Russian troops in this theatre of war have to fight, can be to some extent realised by the fact that in one captured Austrian trench, Russian soldiers found the frozen bodies of 500 enemy soldiers. Only a few of these men had been killed by artillery or rifle fire; the remainder had been frozen to death. Austrian soldiers have been found in groups evidently trying to warm each other by the heat of their own bodies.

IN THE HANDS OF THE HUNS.

The Russian newspapers relate further appalling, facts concerning the barbarous treatment of Russian prisoners in Germany. Dr. Petroff, a surgeon in the Russian Army who has returned from Germany lately, informed the correspondent of a Russian newspaper that when he was captured in Eastern Prussia a German officer expressed his desire immediately to shoot him (Dr. Petroff), like a dog, and only the interference of a superior German officer saved his life. Later Dr. Petroff was court-martialled for offering resistance to a German Guard. The fact was that when a German officer wanted to insult the doctor by stripping his epaulets from his shoulders, he would not allow this act of humiliation. On this occasion the doctor's life was saved only by the intervention of a Spanish diplomatist. The doctor also related an incident of which he was an eye-witness. He was walking in the company of a wounded Russian officer. The Russian officer had received rather a severe wound and, owing to the pain, could not walk further. A German officer ran to him and, in a very abusive manner, ordered the wounded Russian officer to proceed further on. When the latter refused the German officer struck him with his sabre, and then trampled him under foot. The doctor expressed the opinion that two months as a prisoner in Germany, was to him like twenty years of prison, and he returned to Russia with his nerves utterly shaken.

IN ASIA MINOR.

The papers also contained the information that the Russian troops were marching along the north coast of Turkish Asia Minor and had captured some ports in that zone. In the Caucasus, up to January 31st the papers state, 49,000 Turkish soldiers and 433 Turkish officers had been captured and sent into the interior of Russia.

THE DARDANELLES AND AFTER.

So far as the forcing of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French Fleet is concerned, the Russian Naval critics express the opinion that this will necessitate several months of very hard work. They express belief in the possibility of the feat and say that the appearance of the Allied Fleet in the Sea of Marmora will mark the last hour of the Turkish Empire. Turkey will then not be able to fight longer, as all the foundries, iron works, and ammunition works are situated and all the railways connecting Constantinople with Europe and with strategical towns in Turkey run on the east shore of that sea, and will be completely under the guns of the Allied Fleet.

INDIAN SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

"NO FAITH IN D.P.H. DIPLOMA"

PROTEST OF LONDON PROFESSORS.

The "Lancet" publishes the following letter, signed by R. Tanner Hewlett, M.D., D.P.H., Professor of Bacteriology in the University of London, W. G. King, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Lecturer on Applied Hygiene in the Tropics, King's College, University of London, and W. J. Simpson, M.D., D.P.H., Professor of Hygiene in the University of London:—

In a Resolution dated May 23rd, 1912, the Government of India laid down that certain additional appointments of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners and first-class health officers were to be created. It was required: (1) that candidates should possess registrable medical qualifications and British Diplomas in Public Health; (2) that no officer is appointed who is not an accepted candidate for the Sanitary Department. Indians were held eligible. In regard to first-class health officers it was stated "the necessity for a British diploma will, however, be only temporary as the Government of India trust that it may be possible to remove the second restriction so soon as arrangements can be made in India, which will enable Indians to be trained in this country (India) to become health officers of the first-class." No similar relaxation is provided for in respect to Deputy Sanitary Commissioners. Although much water has flowed beneath the Sara Bridge since May 1911 the "arrangements" for supersession of British diplomas are not yet in working order. Consequently several intending Indian candidates have undergone the labour and expense of obtaining in Great Britain the necessary qualifications.

An intelligent Indian who had studied for the D. P. H. at King's College recently presented himself before a Sanitary Commissioner in India as a candidate for the Sanitary Department. In reference to this qualification he was informed by this official that he has "no faith in the D. P. H. diploma—that it is all cramming," and that if he desired to enter the Sanitary Department he must be prepared to work his way up "from the very bottom rung of the ladder." In describing the hopelessness of his position to Professor Hewlett this candidate adds as to the prospects of his late co-students at King's College, "not one of our set has succeeded in obtaining any suitable job."

We have no wish to suggest that because a man has gone to the expense and trouble of securing special qualifications he must necessarily receive an appointment, or that for reasons unknown to us a particular man may not be an undesirable candidate; but it does seem to us uncalled for that the rejected and dejected individual should be informed that the British diploma he has gained at infinite pains is of no practical value. This verdict is as paradoxical as it is, in this instance, unjust; as whilst first-class officers are invited to look forward in the Resolution of the Government of India, to being provided with local qualifications in public health when arrangements are complete officers of superior status in the Sanitary Department (Deputy Sanitary Commissioners) are not to be so exempt, which seems an extraordinary requirement if the British diploma be of so little value.

The effect of a statement of this description upon Indian minds from an official responsible for making nominations for sanitary appointments cannot be otherwise than to cause the abandonment of seeking sanitary teaching in this country. In our opinion this cannot be to the advantage of sanitation in India. Whilst applied hygiene in the tropics has much of the nature of a speciality, it can but treat of modifications of those principles of hygiene of universal application with which education for public health diplomas concerns itself. Thus, though doubtless India has numerous suitable officers to teach hygiene, for many years to come, in the presence of incomplete sanitary organisation and but few sanitary works, "cramming" as to applied hygiene, of which British educational methods are held to be guilty, must become literally the method pursued in that country for the simple reason that under existing conditions whilst it is always possible to demonstrate to a class how matters should not be, it is rarely possible to show by practical illustration how they should be. As Indian candidates have from infancy had intimate knowledge of Indian conditions, they can when in Europe safely dispense with illustrations of the former in favour of practical illustrations of the latter. It is, therefore, in our opinion distinctly desirable that the Indian candidate for important sanitary appointment should regard training in Great Britain as the foundation of his career. That in India thereafter he might be subjected with advantage to postgraduate lectures on certain subjects is self-evident.

GOVERNMENT INACTION.

In the absence of such specific statement in each province Indians have been induced to risk time and money by proceeding to this country, and are liable to be told on their return that the "scrap of paper" they bear back with them is worthless. This is the case also with candidates for second-class health officerships whose "main qualifications" were defined in the Resolution above quoted, as "a good general education supplemented by a course of training in public health approved by the local governments." In the light of this Resolution several Indians came to this country for training without guidance as to subjects requisite or the class of institution they should apply to; and now we find that certain local governments desire that second-class health officers shall in the first place acquire a medical education. Obviously it has not sufficed for the Government of India to have passed a Resolution three years ago; the progress of the policy then pronounced demanded subsequent careful fostering or modification.

A CRUMBLING REALM.

HAPSBURG METHODS OF RULE.

AWAITING DELIVERANCE.

The author of the following article which appears in "The Times," is a Hungarian publicist of great experience, who after having spent some years abroad, recently returned to Austria-Hungary, where he formerly held an influential position. His intimate acquaintance with the history and affairs of the Dual Monarchy and with the practical working of its institutions lends special interest to the results of his investigations.

The expectation that war would cause the spontaneous disintegration of the Dual Monarchy has never been shred by keen political students. Psychologists know the power of apathy. Austria-Hungary was too strong to collapse, and her component parts were individually too weak to disintegrate. Her strength lay in the disorganization of her various racial elements, and her weakness lies in the lack of any bond to keep them together. The historic insincerity of her political creed resulted from the conflict between principle and practice—between the official motto, "Viribus Unitis," and the fundamental principle of Hapsburg administration "Divide et Impera." The more the history of the Monarchy is inquired into, the more do the Hapsburg dominions appear to be a huge chess-board, of which the figures were subject to one only rule—strengthen the king! On the outbreak of war it was no longer possible to divide the people. Their forces had to be combined. How did the scattered units respond to the summons which, for the first time in the experience of the present generation, had the true ring in it—"Viribus Unitis"?

STAGE-MANAGEMENT.

There were people who believed that all the wronged nationalities would remain needless to the call of agony; that they would prefer to listen to the living grievances long stifled in their hearts. Others, with deeper knowledge, based their expectations upon the theory of attraction. The first belief has been discarded with experience. The second expectation has, so far, been disappointed. The problem is so bewilderingly interesting and so important for the future of Europe that I thought it well worth while to study the question on the spot.

In Vienna, as well as at Budapest, you will be told that the "Staatsidee," the Imperial idea has once more prevailed over particularist tendencies. On the surface this seems true enough. Czechs and Rumanes, Poles and Ruthenes, Croats and Italians, follow the call to the colours without any apparent resistance. This would be a very important symptom in England, where there is no compulsory service; but in Austria-Hungary the case is different. The choice is very limited. There is service or Court-martial, which ultimately means death. Again you will be told that there have been no public protests, nor disturbances of any kind. If the stress be laid upon the word "public" I should say, "True enough." The institution of the Court-martial is nowhere considered an inducement publicly to air opinions and feelings. But, though harsh towards evil-doers a Court-martial is extremely fond of and kind towards enthusiasm. Has it evoked enthusiasm in the non-German and non-Magyar population? No. There is silence, and there is something uncanny about this dull stillness. It does not admit and does not contradict. It merely waits and listens.

THE SYSTEM AT WORK.

During my inquiries I came across an interesting piece of information which goes far to prove that this war did not mean quite a surprise to Austria. It refers to the condition of the Czech people. I need not go into the grievances of the Czech people. They are well known in England. A few weeks before the outbreak of the war, the Administration of Count Sturgkh (the Austrian Premier) suddenly felt the need of making friends of the Czechs. Quite secretly, without even informing the Parliamentary representatives of the Czechs, the Government selected prominent but private Czechs to discuss their grievances with the Germans in Bohemia. A member of the Austrian House of Peers, Dr. Mattusch, was made the mouthpiece of Bohemian national aspirations, and, in collaboration with several other Czech gentlemen, worked out a list of claims which went far to satisfy Czech desires and which were unconditionally accepted by the Austrian Prime Minister. There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Austrian Reichsrath would never have ratified this arrangement, and I do not think it was intended to do so. The only purpose of the transaction seems to have been to assuage Czech resentment in view of coming events and to supersede their leaders by new and more pliant men.

APPEARANCES AND REALITY.

These, however, are only surface appearances. Both the self-styled Czech and Rumane "leaders" derive their semblance of influence from the fact that the potential energies of their respective nationalities are benumbed by fear of the power vested in the Court-martial. Otherwise, there are more powerful and truly Czech banks which would have a greater and more readily accepted hold over the people; and the Rumane clergy would freely disregard the Metropolitan's orders if it were safe to do so. The same conditions prevail with the Slovaks of Northern Hungary and with the Slovenes of Austria. The Italians alone proved to be more vigorous. With them riots and desertions from the Army are common occurrences.

Quite an exceptional position is that of the Poles. (The Ruthenes, having for the most part become Russian subjects during the occupation of Galicia and Bukowina, may be left out of account.) Freely allowed to exert their ascendency over the Ruthenes, they were considered reliable supporters of the Hapsburg idea. So they were, till the first phase of the war. The view that they welcomed the Russian rule as such must be dismissed. I had ample opportunities of conversing with refugees from Galicia, and they were unanimous in professing that they would gladly fight for an independent Poland under the suzerainty of the Tsar, but not for a Polish province in Russia. But it also became clear to me that the loyalty of the Poles to the Hapsburgs has become a thing of the past. There is unmistakeable disaffection. I have it on very good authority that the deputation which expressed the congratulations of Galicia to the Monarch on New Year's Day had a mission which has not been disclosed in the papers. The official part of the function once over, the delegates made it clear to the Emperor that the population of Galicia was deeply grieved by the indifference shown in regard to the defence of their country.

ATTRACTION FROM WITHOUT.

Thus it is clear why the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy could not occur as a spontaneous process. Will attraction from without prove more efficacious? The answer to this question depends upon the conditions in which it can be exercised. Mere attraction from beyond the frontier is not likely to show results. Even the fact of invasion, were it nothing but invasion, would not offer a guarantee of success. The peculiar psychology of the invaded must be taken into account. In the population of an invaded territory there is still the lurking fear that the new state of things might only be temporary, that the former master might, at any moment, return and the consequence is an attitude of reserve for fear of compromising the future. There is in every one of the Austro-Hungarian nationalities a strong feeling for their own race, an ardent desire to be reunited. Yet I wonder whether a psychologist would not accomplish the task of attraction better than a general or a politician. They are hopeful of deliverance, for they know that if the present war fails to bring it the chance will be lost for ever.

MORE DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

FIGHT WITH POLICE.

BRUTAL ASSAULTS ON INMATES OF HOUSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 22.

In the early morning of the 20th instant the Magrahat Police in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division, were informed that a dacoity was to be committed during the night at the house of Babu Pran Krishen Maity, trader and money-lender of Dewla. The officer in charge of the station at once requisitioned the Reserve Police Force from Diamond Harbour and other police stations and went to the village after sunset. Some of the police concealed themselves in the house while the rest remained in neighbouring houses. At about 11-30 p.m. a gang of dacoits numbering about thirty-five attacked the house. The police who had been concealed within the house rushed out, at the same time signalling to their comrades. A fight ensued in the course of which several men on both sides were hurt. The dacoits hastily decamped carrying wounded comrades on the shoulders.

In the same night at about the same hour a gang of dacoits numbering over forty armed men raided the house of Babu Bhairab Chander Porkait, a landlord of Gor in the Diamond Harbour Sub-Division. The robbers after brutally assaulting the inmates of the house looted the whole place and carried away the cash and jewellery of considerable value.

There is considerable panic in the district of Buckergunj owing to sudden recrudescence of serious crimes especially against persons and property. Scarcely a day passes without a report of either a dacoity or murder. During the first fortnight of this month five cases of serious dacoity have been reported, two of which were attended with murder, and considerable sums of money were looted by the dacoits who were armed with dangerous weapons.

A report of another serious dacoity comes from the village of Sonakanda, near Barisal. It is stated that about a dozen dacoits forcibly entered the house of one Dina Saha, a well-to-do inhabitant of the village, with a view to frighten the inmates. The dacoits fired bombs, fragments of which struck Dina's son who was injured. They then struck Dina with a spear causing serious injuries. The dacoits succeeded in carrying away Rs. 1,000 in cash and ornaments.

GRAVITY OF THE PENDING STRUGGLE.

WHAT LIES AHEAD OF THE ALLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 22.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 20th April:—

Many papers are now commenting on the gravity of the task lying before the Allies in the coming months. It is a great event now pending. The German efforts have been thwarted in each direction and their offensive broken, but the papers dwell on the formidable nature of the struggle still before us and the great sacrifices which must be made before the defensive also is broken and Germany invaded. The Allies' strength is believed to be that time works on their side, so that there need not be any hurry for an attack before they can bring up all the available men.

LATE MR. JOHN WILSON, M. P.

A ROMANCE OF LABOUR.

The following interesting sketch of the career of the late Mr. John Wilson, M.P., for Mid-Durham, who died at Durham on March 24, by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., apears in the "Daily Telegraph." Mr. Wilson had been seriously ill for some days past, and before his death he received a letter of sympathy and solicitude from the Queen, who held him in the highest esteem. He was in his 79th year.

In John Wilson disappears one of the most respected members of the House of Commons: one of the old-fashioned Labour representatives, belonging both by birth, history, and temperament to the same school as Mr. Thomas Burt, Mr. Wilson did not find himself in such sharp conflict with general opinion in the House as the members of the younger and more advanced school, which has come into existence within the last ten years. In addition, a certain natural quietude of manner, a modesty of demeanour, and a soft persuasiveness of speech—rather in the form than in the matter—made him always a welcome and agreeable speaker. Next to Mr. Burt, he stood highest among his class in the esteem of his Parliamentary colleagues.

Yet this man, so subdued in appearance and in manner, so reasonable and even cautious in counsel, had his stormy youth, for he came into existence at a period in English history when the lines between classes were drawn much more rigidly than they are to-day, and when class feeling was accordingly much more bitter than it is in our happier times. John Wilson's grandfather was a publican in Stockton, and he put his son to the trade of a butcher. But the young butcher was a born rebel; the Game Laws were severe, and the Customs duties were frequent and high; and the young butcher spent a good deal of his spare time in poaching and smuggling. He came within the grasp of the law when he and his comrades got into a fierce scrimmage with gamekeepers; and when he managed to escape, as he and his companions were dividing their booty, he became more or less of an outcast, with the terror of the law always hanging over his head. He took to a life of incessant roaming, never stopping long in any one place, never sticking to any particular job, always fleeing before the pursuing police. Thus it was that the sedate legislator and the cautious trade union official of our day started life as a nomad. He and his father wandered up and down all England and Scotland, the father finding work as a navvy easily and everywhere, for it was the period when the railway was just being introduced, and when there was the feverish haste to build railways all over the country. The sturdy, defiant, and wayward father and the toddling boy—for the mother had died—thus alone tramped the high-road, often for long distance, and often hungry, sleeping gladly beneath hayricks or unused barns, and always with this perennial terror of the police.

"COMPULSORY EDUCATION."

By a curious irony this lawless father was the most scrupulous of parents; and indeed was, except when he came itno conflict with the rich and the laws of the period, the most generous and the most honest of men. And thus it was that the young child, while leading this apparently demoralising and semi-savage life, was brought up with a certain amount of care. Above all things, the father insisted that his boy should be educated; he sent him everywhere to school; and when the boy, who had something of the wild strain of the father in him, preferred to wander by the hedge-rows rather than go to the stuffy school-room, he had to submit to a severe strapping, for these were the ideas of the time; and the son ever afterwards blessed his father for the seeming cruelty that helped to make him a reader in an illiterate age. His schooling came abruptly to an end by a punishment from a teacher, which he resented with the throwing of an ink-bottle; but he had learned already enough. There were other episodes in this Odyssey of the boy's youth; once left behind by his father, who had gone ahead to seek work, he was consigned by the people with whom he was left to the poor-house, and spent six months in the misery and gloom of that institution. On another occasion he was packed off in a steamboat to seek his father, and only reached him after many difficulties and suffering. Ultimately the strange parent fell a victim to cholera. Nobody would approach the room in which he lay dying; his poor boy alone watched him, and tried to assuage his sufferings; and when, a few hours after his death, he was taken to his grave, the little boy was again the only mourner.

Such were the inauspicious beginnings of the man who played so important and so honourable a part in the industrial and political life of his times. He had naturally to begin work early; he was only 10 when he went to a stone quarry; at 13 he went down the mine, and he had to work there under the miserable conditions of those old days. He varied his occupation, going for a few years to sea, but he found work on land more acceptable. He tried mining for some years in the United States, but finally he returned to the mine in Durham, and with the mines of that county he remained associated for the rest of his days.

A MARRIAGE IDYLL.

If the wild wanderings of his youth, and the example of the roystering father, were calculated to lead the boy into perilous courses, John Wilson found an antidote for all this in his marriage. That marriage was one of the most perfect little idylls of humble life the world has ever known. He himself told the story in a short and extraordinarily interesting autobiography, which he wrote towards the end of his days. When he was just sixteen he met a girl with long golden hair and beautiful in his eyes; and after the frank and primordial fashion of the population to which they both belonged, their love-making began spontaneously and promptly, without introduction or chaperonage. "She was dressed in black," he recalled in old age, dwelling on that memorable and unforgettable moment. "The first words I said to her were common-place enough; but I have no hesitation in saying that that moment was the tide in my affairs, and, taken at the flood, led on to a fortune before which that of a Carnegie or a Rockefeller or a Pierpont Morgan is as nothing. I said, 'Dis th' want a lad, hinny?' She started to laugh. That was enough for me, I fastened on to that laugh, and never let go, and now the memory is sweet. For nearly forty-six years we were joined together in the closest and most helpful ties, which, with the nine years of sweethearting, made fifty-five years of companionship."

It was through her influence, doubtless, that he became religious and a tectotaler, and by and by he drifted into the position of a preacher—like so many of the Labour leaders of the old school. His strength of character, his orderliness of life, his intelligence and his intelligence and his education small, but large for his times and his class soon lifted him above his fellows; and he started, as so many of the Labour leaders have done, as a trade union official. He took his share in the many movements, most of them tranquil, some of them tempestuous, by which his class raised their conditons, both as to wages and as to hours. He was one of the founders of the still powerful organisation—the Durham Miners' Association, and became in succession its treasurer, secretary, and corresponding secretary. He also took a large part in agitating for the reduction of the franchise in the counties; and when that reform was carried, one of its first effects was his return by the enfranchised miners for the Houghton-le-Spring Division of Durham, at the election of 1885. In 1886 he was beaten in the debacle which followed Mr. Gladstone's adopting Home Rule, and he did not return to the House till four years later, at the General Election of 1890. From that time forward he remained secure in his seat.

THE OLD SCHOOL.

What opposition he had to encounter, from that period onwards, came from his own class rather than from others. He was an essentially rigid and strong man, and he always declined to separate from that alliance between Liberalism and Labour of which he had been one of the first exponents and political results. He was not in entire sympathy with some of the movements for the statutory reduction of hours of labour, and, in short, he remained to the end the old-fashioned trades unionist member—moderate, conciliatory, but immutable. His constituents, however, honoured and respected him so much that no combination could prevail against him; and even the most advanced spirit gave up any attempt to shake either his convictions or his seat.

He was not a frequent speaker in the House of Commons. His manner was rather dry; he rarely indulged in any emotion; but he was clear, forcible, and palpably sincere. He had his strong class prejudices and his bitter memories, but he rarely allowed them to be seen. From his experiences as a preacher he had abundant power of speech; but behind the speech there was the stern, self-controlled Puritanism of the man, and the strong and cautious common sense of the typical Northerner. Similarly, in counsel, he became one of the chief agencies against the resort to anything like violent or perilous courses; in short, he was one of the Conservative forces in the Labour ranks. But he always fought valiantly for his own people and his own class; and he voted steadily with the Liberal party.

A VISIT FROM THE QUEEN.

It is pleasant to remember that in his closing days John Wilson, who had lifted himself unspoiled from the harsh underworld of his youth, was brought into a simple and happy relation with the highest in the land. In November, 1913, the King and Queen, who were staying at Lambton, in Durham, visited the homes of aged miners, and Mr. Wilson acted as their guide. He described this experience afterwards in a very engaging way. In the journal of the Miners' Association he wrote:

When she (the Queen) alighted a feeling of pleasant surprise ran through the whole of the great crowd. The people were expecting to see a stately lady walking through their midst, with majestic fear, striking step, instead of which they saw one of the most handsome women, whose first look at them, with her pleasant smile, drew all hearts to her.

Speaking for myself, knowing little of the ways of the courtier, I was at a loss as to my mode of procedure. I felt confident I should break through all rules of etiquette.

I plead guilty to a slight fear and trembling, not so much on personal grounds, but because we, as a class, were on our trial.

But from the moment the Queen stepped from the motor, and I was introduced by the Earl of Durham, I felt as if I had known her for years, and as one of our old ladies said afterwards, "She was just like one of the neighbours coming in to see us," or as one of the onlookers in our own pleasing vernacular said, "She is not like a Queen, she is like one of ourselves."

It is not surprising that in the sympathetic Royal letter sent to the veteran miners' leader last week occurred the words, "Her Majesty has the happiest recollection of that visit."

John Wilson's appearance was the reflection of his character. About middle height, not very large, but robust of frame, he gave the impression of that "hard as nails" condition which his sober and self-restrained life was so well calculated to produce. He was persuasive and soft; but he was also very firm, and when he was annoyed or opposed by what he considered foolish persons or foolish things he could be tersely but grimly sarcastic, and even brusque. The face was remarkable, and was the window to his soul. The eyes were keen, bright, and vivid; soft and yet grim, tender and yet defiant when the occasion required. He wore a short, stubbly beard, which grew very white as he increased in years, and the cheeks were rugged with the deep lines of early privation, hard work, and a strenuous life. It was the great misfortune of his otherwise happy life that he lost, some years before his death, the wife whose guidance and love he has so eloquently described; and he was never quite the same afterwards—the face grew, if possible, grimmer, and the eyes more wistful; and for some time he showed that his health was failing. Thus he disappears, leaving behind him in all sections of the House of Commons nothing but memories that are sweet and fragrant.

THE LURKING MICROBE.

LADY'S CLAIM AGAINST WEST END HOTEL

A remarkable action, arising from the death of a maiden lady after staying at a hotel in the West End, engaged the attention of Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury in the King's Bench Division on March 18. The plaintiff was Miss Sara Augusta de Pinto, of Cleveland-gardens, Hyde Park, and the defendants Messrs. How and Purdy, proprietors of the Leinster Court Hotel, Leinster-gardens, W.

Miss de Pinto was executrix under the will of her sister, the late Miss Ada Rosetta de Pinto who, it was alleged, died from an illness contracted at the hotel. Miss de Pinto's claim was based on an allegation of negligence with regard to the condition of the grate in a furnished room taken by the ladies at the hotel in February last year. The negligence was denied, and it was urged that there had been no breach of contract or warranty with regard to the room. The lady's claim, which amounted to £174, was for medical and other expenses incurred in consequence of her sister's illness.

The Misses de Pinto were maiden ladies who lived together for a very considerable time, said Mr. McCall. In February last year they took a furnished bedroom at the Leinster Court Hotel, and had to complain about the grate, from which clouds of smoke came with "an extremely offensive smell." When they complained to the manageress (Miss Jordon) she said she would have the matter attended to, but there was some delay, and Miss Ada de Pinto was taken ill. She died on May 12, Mr. McCall said the lady was 51 years of age, and the doctors discovered the presence of a microbe.

The Judge: You do not suggest that microbe originated in the hotel or had anything to do with smoke?

Mr. McCall: It may have done. The germ discovered is innocuous in a person in good health, but often deadly in a person in a "reduced state."

While the ladies remained at the hotel Miss de Pinto wrote to the defendants "drawing attention to the terrible smell and clouds of smoke in their room." "It is enough to cause blood-poisoning," she said, "or typhoid fever, and, as my sister is susceptible, we shall hold you liable if either of us fall ill."

Mr. Holman Gregory (for the defendants) asked plaintiff if she recollected a man who came to see the grate saying he could smell nothing.

"Yes," replied the lady; "and I recollect saying the British working man was not sensitive to smell." Later, she added, a plumber smelt something, and said that possibly there was a dead rat or something under the boards. The boards were removed, but nothing was found,

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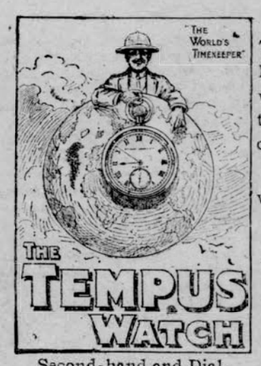

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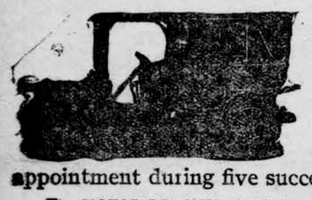

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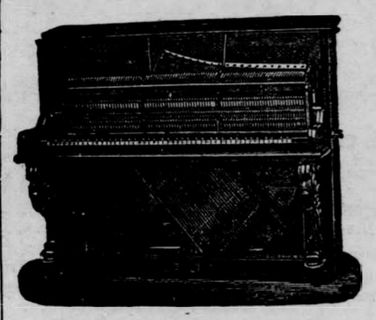

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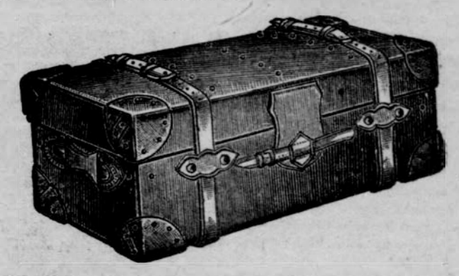

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